The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,104—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3060	300	H. Weighell	6th July.
R.I SURAT	4205	880	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3990	700	T. Leigh	20th "
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5048-1900		F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	600	P. D. Wolfhall	3rd Augt.
R.I. SHANNON	4118	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASAM	3990	700	T. Leigh	17th "
R.I. MADRAS	2996	440	E. Gavion	24th "
† CLYDE	4130	800	C. E. Preston	31st "
† CARTHAGE	5039	1000	M. de Horne	7th SATURDAY.
† THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	14th 3 P.M.

R.I. PENINSULAR 3795 1200 A. Lodgin ..... 22nd Sept.
R.I. CLYDE ..... 4115 800 C. F. Preston ..... 29th "
R.I. SUTLEJ ..... 4130 800 W. D. Worcester ... 6th Oct.
† THAMES ..... 4115 800 W. A. Seaton ..... 13th "
R.I. ORIENTAL ..... 5048 1200 S. Moule ..... 20th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
18. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Every Package must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

Steam Launch leaves the Victoria Docks Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

MAY 11th July. RAVENNA, 23rd August.
JULY 20th July. MALWA, 10th August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

Also to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at Manila.

For freight apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

SERVICE TO BRINDISI VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,873	500	1st Aug.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,104	700	1st Sept.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. C[illegible]ch	4,993	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	A. L. Br[illegible]	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" North German Lloyd to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VALERIE	G. Costanzo	1,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTOR to Madras, &c.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Lloyd House, 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 a.m., FOR KURRACHEE (in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward) and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

CIRCULAR TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares Marseilles to London.

Cargo is requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadur," 1,200 Tons, 2,300 H.P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without delay and on the most favourable terms. Berths secured, with special attention to grouping.

OVERLAND AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., on furlough at reduced rates of existing concessions.

Circular Notes met on arrival.

DRAFTS on LONDON, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and COUPONS, at current rates.

TIME TABLES supplied gratis, and general information given.

Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,142 tons, on the 7th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mao, Mahoomrah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 2,440 tons, on the 5th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUKULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen	1,432	4th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 28th June, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered Instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hand of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARYS,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ..... per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ... per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ..... per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac ..... "	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac ..... "	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RAIN GAUGES Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL IN EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye, for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKHANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE ROHILKHAND & KUMAUN BANK, THE MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUNDRY ESTATES, &c., &c.,
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA,
WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 23RD JULY, 1894,
DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRE and PEARL SERPAITCHES, CHAMPACOLLYS, SATNARAS, KARNPHOOLS, RINGS, CHICKS, BELT-CLASPS, KARNBALLAS, NUTHS, &c., Gold and Silver mounted Swords, Daggers and other Curios, Gold Jewellery and Silverplate suitable for Native Gentlemen. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Diamond Brooches, Bargles and Ear-rings, of European Manufacture and Design, Cashmere Shawls, Silks, Kincobs, Fur-Coats, Chogas, etc., etc.

The attention of Rajahs and Capitalists is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investing their money in these days of the depreciated Rupee.

CATALOGUES NOW IN THE PRESS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium	"	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest	"	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large	"	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium	"	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large	"	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium	"	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns,
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balanced Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO, LD., POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City
PHARMACEUTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WATER—PROOF
SUITS, &C.
REDUCED
HALF-PRICE.

THORPE AND CO.,
OUTFITTERS, RAMPART, ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.	a.	
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).
Announcement Extraordinary!!
STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. STANLEY has the pleasure in informing the Bombay Public that he will, by Special desire, perform for TWO NIGHTS only, at the above Theatre, before starting for Poona.

FRIDAY, 6th JULY,
MIKADO.

SATURDAY, 7th JULY,
LA MASCOTTE.

Box Plan at MITCHELL & Co.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
in
"KLEPTOMANIA,"
On JULY 17TH AND 19TH, at 9-15 P.M.
BOX PLAN open on MONDAY, July 2nd, at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s,
Where the Programme may be seen.
—No Enhancement of Prices—
Rs. 3, 2, & 1, as usual.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
Bombay, 30th June, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Sun-rise), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of July, 1894, for the Construction of a NEW CEMETERY OFFICE and CHAL for Grave-diggers, at Haines Road.

2. Form of Contract may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 700 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th June, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	4	4
Do. do.	½ "	2	4
"Pyramid" Mixture	½ "	2	4
"Golden Block" Mixture	1 "	3	12
Do. do.	½ "	2	0
"Ride" Mixture	1 "	3	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	¼ "	1	0
Golden Fleece	½ "	2	0
Latakia	½ "	2	0

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED, AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"
To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CLEARANCE SALE.—AMERICAN TIME-PIECES made to our Special Order and bearing our Name as a Guarantee for good Performance. Bee Time-piece, Bright Nickel Case, Keyless Action, Rs. 3-12; with Alarum, Rs. 6-12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WIRE BANJO STRINGS!!! (plated) for Monsoon, Fine tone and very durable; Fresh supply of Latest Songs and pieces published.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S "NEW SONG," "MANSA'S BIRTHDAY BALL," a Darkie Serenade, with illustrated title page by Author, now Ready.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rat
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Bank of India	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1 140
Bank of Madras	12,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial Bk.	5,000	100	100	—	185 to 190
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	500	400	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	3125	all	31	4 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	312½	5 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Amer ... &	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,03
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Burrashest ...&	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11.	210x1
Bhownagree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	450	250	250	4vd 45	286
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Brodi's Cawnpor Prese Co, Ld	500	200	200		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	207
Colaba	500	1,380	1,38	20	310
East India	250	1,000	1,00	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manufg.	400	250		Nil	105
Fort	315	2500		Rs. 30	1,150
French	300	50		Nil	420
Harvey and Sithapathy	450	50	500	30	459
Hitachi Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khanderao	940	450	180	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manbhandpura Cotton Co, Ld.	200	800	800	33	120
Mercantile	7,000	135	135	10	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	300
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	Nil	233½
New Bezar	1,200	625	300	Nil	225
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	460
Rabapathy (Ballary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	300	300	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	90	180	1,80
Sind	400	7,000	750	35	570
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	376	200	all	15	200
Vakaria		1,00	1000	Rs. 6	1,000

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	625
Bombay National Manufg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.25	1,195
China Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	785
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	560
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	405
Coral Mills Co. Ld	5,000	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	375
Empress	4,100	500	500	Nil	470
Fanjee Nettl	2,0	1000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingangha Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,110
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,150
James Greaves	4,100	500	500	Nil	5.0
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Nasarwanjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		115
Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	100	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khatkaum Manufg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Lakshmi	2,500	100	103	Nil	149
Lalbhai Manufacturing Co	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Maharaja Mills	4,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Manbodh Shah Mills (Goulburga)	4,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,400
Managon	5,000	0	250	Nil	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,200	1 00	dvd Rs.80	1,840xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100		95
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil.	Dx
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Osmanabad Residency Mills Co Ld	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,235
Oswal Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Oman Mills	800	1,000	1,000	— 25	775
Pearl Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,40
Rajpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Sanderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	335
Spinning Mills, Ld.	1,250	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	56	550
Venkshunker Lakhmishunker Cotton Mill Co Ld	950	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd	
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	225xd	
Badhan Pile	1,000	50	50	12	40	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	100	100	10	103	
Bo. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,000	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	300	375	225	Rs. 75	1,270	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 9	72	
Bombay Flour Mill	600	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630	
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270	
Oriental Cloth & Metal Mills	3,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300	
Persian Gulf Steamship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	14	
Johnson Roberts & Co.	1 800	150	100	10 pr. ct.	130	
Shanghai Harvard & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	5 pr. ct.	85	
Simpson & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	310	
Sir Jamsetjee Landing	500	500	300	30	165	
Sharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30	
Wacks & Co.	1,000	1000	1,000	Nil	580	
Wallace	2,500	100	103	Nil	149	
Wallace Bay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	815	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675	
Mahalaxmee	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300	
Manbodh Shah Mills (Goulburga)	4,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,532½	
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Victoria Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Nil	200	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	630	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

British Bar Gold	Rs.	30-2	
Do. Level	"	29-14	Nominal.
Do. Bar Gold old	"	29-8	"
Do. do. new	"	29-4	"
American do.	"	29-13	
Bombay do.	"	29-1	
Napoleon Sovereigns	"	15-4	
Do. Do.	"	15-4	
Twenty-five Silver 17 Rupees	"	27-5	
Do. Do.	"	97-4	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
American do.	"	193	
Franc pieces	"	319	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Annual Meeting Anjuman-i-Islam Library, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society, Committee Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Rheinfels (s), from Hamburg; Ulrawa (s), Calcutta; Umballa (s), Moulmein; Caspian (s), Barry; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday:—La Seyne (s), from Aden; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; and Kola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Waggoe (s), and Dwarka (s), for Karachi; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.; Fazilka (s), Galle; Japan (s), Calcutta, &c.; O'Campo (s), Jadda; Chilka (s), Rangoon; and Hiroshima Maru (s), Japan. Yesterday:—Orion (s), for Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Purulia entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Rheinfels on Saturday; the steamer Clan Gordon left it on Friday, and the steamers Fazilka and Brahmani on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Mankoobai, aged five years, the daughter of Moroba Visram, residing at Girgaum Road, was, on Friday, reported to have been robbed by some one, of two gold earrings, of the value of Rs. 15. The ornaments were taken from her person, while she was playing in a lane near her parents' house.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March.....Die Lebgarde.....Hilge.
Overture.....Hungarian.....Bela.
Gavotte.....Princess May.....Kottaun.
Selection.....Maritana.....Kappey.
Valse.....Ispahan.....Royle.
Polka.....Bagatelle.....Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Muccoonna Rama, aged sixty years, residing at Bapty Road. About nineteen days ago, the deceased under the influence of liquor was ascending the staircase in his house, when he fell down sustaining two contused wounds on the left knee. Some household remedies were applied to the injured knee, and the next day deceased appeared to be quite well, and went to work as usual. About eight days after he was seized with spasms when he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms gradually increased, and he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A GOLDSMITH IN TROUBLE.—Janardhan Vassoodeo residing at Girgaum Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, the theft of five currency notes, for Rs. 10 each, and a gold nose-ring, set with twelve large pearls, one diamond, and one ruby, valued at Rs. 1,300, belonging to his sister Yesoo, from a locked box in the back room. Suspicion falling upon one, Hurry Mukoond, a goldsmith, aged twenty-five years, the man, who had been residing in complainant's house for the last twelve months, was put under arrest, and the whole of the stolen property was subsequently recovered by Inspector Fleming from two pearl merchants and a man, named Sittaram Vishnoo, to whom the goldsmith had entrusted the property for disposal.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Mr. Allan J. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Middle Colaba, touching the death of a Parsee, named Cowasji Dhunjeebhoy, aged thirty-five years, residing with Mr. Pestonji Muncherji Mody, at that locality. The deceased had been addicted to drink for many years, and for the last twelve years, had been weak in intellect, speaking incoherently and talking very strangely. He was an inmate of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum for six months, about twelve years ago. At about 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Pestonji went out for a drive, and on his return home, in the evening, deceased complained to him of giddiness. He was given a bottle of sodawater, which he drank, but immediately afterwards vomited. He drank another bottle, and having taken some food went to bed. At about midnight, Cowasji was found to be unconscious, and breathing very heavily. Dr. Kharegeba was called, but deceased never rallied, and died within an hour. A verdict of death from apoplexy was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A MADMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, touching the death of a Hindu, named Ramjee Govind, aged thirty-five years, residing with his wife, Keser, at the Old Hanooman Lane. For the last two months, the deceased had been out of his mind, and behaved in a very eccentric manner. He occasionally became violent, and used to ill-treat his wife, and about a week since he grew worse. At 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Ramjee left his house, having quarrelled with his wife, and did not return home until about 10 p.m., when he was brought by a policeman. No sooner had the policeman turned his back from the house than the deceased again ran into the street, followed by some people. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the following morning, he was brought back by some friends and a police sepoy. He was taken into his room, and as he was very unmanageable, his wife closed the only window in the room, by putting a padlock over it, and having secured the door of the place from outside, went and slept in the passage, leaving the deceased in the room. At about 6 o'clock, on the same morning, Keser was informed that a person had been found lying dead in the sweeper's gully. She went into the room, and discovered that the bars of the window which she had secured with a padlock were broken, and deceased was missing. She immediately ran downstairs and saw the body of the deceased who must have jumped down after having removed the bars. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Virawal, (Captain McKinlay), came in harbour, on the 30th ultimo. She experienced moderate monsoon.—The same Co.'s s. s. Purulia, Captain J. G. Metcalfe, which reached here on the 29th ultimo, reports having experienced favourable wind.—The same Co.'s s. s. Umballa arrived here on the 30th ultimo, from Moulmein, under the command of Captain A. E. Stebbing. She experienced fine weather with the exception of a little rain.—Captain H. G. Weber, of s. s. Rheinfels, which came in on Saturday from Hamburg, reports having encountered strong south-west monsoon.—The s. s. Caspian, Captain H. B. Beard, arrived, on Saturday, from Barry. She experienced fine and fresh monsoon in the Arabian Sea.—The s.s. Setos arrived on the 29th June. Captain Weiskan reports having met fresh monsoon with high sea.—The French mail steamer La Seyne, which came into harbour yesterday from Aden, via Karachi, under the command of Captain L. Blanc, experienced usual monsoon.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kohinur, which arrived here, yesterday, from Calcutta, via Coast ports, under the command of Captain J. E. Sandilands, experienced squally fresh breeze.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. B. V. A.

ON Saturday afternoon, at a quarter to six, a football match was played between the Rovers and the football team of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on the Cooperage ground. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had turned out to witness the game, which was well contested on both sides. The wind was very much in the way of securing a goal at the south end, while it upset all certainty of a kick towards the northern side. After a very lively and stiff fight the Rovers were successful at last in kicking the leather through the poles only a few minutes before time was up. The match therefore resulted in favour of the Rovers, by one goal to nil.

On the 11th ultimo, two female missionaries, belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, were brutally attacked on the streets of Honam, on the opposite side of the river from Canton. One of them, a duly qualified medical practitioner, had stopped to give assistance to a Chinaman who had dropped down from plague. The man was dead and beyond her help, but this fact did not prevent the Chinese of accusing her of having caused his death. The women were stoned and one of them badly cut about the head. They were rescued from their perilous position by Customs officials, but they refused to leave Honam although pressed to do so by Mr. J. H. May, Harbour Master at Canton. Full details of the affair have not come to hand however. H. M. S. Rattler is now at Canton, and in the event of a spread of the present ill-feeling towards foreigners will, doubtless, be prepared to give them protection.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GOANESE GIRL DISMISSED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Inspector Barrett charged Purshotam Babu, a Hindu Brahmin biscuit-seller, aged about fifty years, formerly a resident of Goa, at present residing in Bombay, at Girgaum Road, with kidnapping and abducting Alkesha Kinale, a minor, aged fifteen years, the daughter of Pawaline John, a painter, residing in a chawl, at Tardeo Road. It appeared from the evidence brought forward by the prosecution, that accused, who was known to complainant as a resident of her native village, used to go nearly every day to the chawl in which the girl resided, to sell biscuits, and on several occasions she had some conversation with him. About three or four days ago, it was alleged, accused told the girl that he had secured an employment for her in a sahib's house, as a domestic servant, and that if she were to accompany him to the place, he would settle the matter. The girl, it was said, agreed to the proposal, and, on Friday afternoon at about 2 o'clock, accused brought a victoria, and asked the girl to accompany him. Although her father was in the house at this time, she did not inform him of her intended departure. The gharry was kept waiting outside the house with the accused, while she remained inside until her father left the house. The reason for such a procedure, she alleged, was that she was instructed by accused not to disclose the matter to her father for the present. At about half-past 4 o'clock, the father went to Null Bazaar, and the girl immediately after left the house and accompanied the accused to his place, at Girgaum Road, in the victoria. Having alighted near a one-storeyed chawl at that locality, both of them went upstairs. The accused then conducted the girl to a room, where she saw a Christian, whom she did not know. The accused asked the girl to be seated on a box, and, pointing his finger to the Christian, asked her to talk to him, and settle the matter. The accused then, it was alleged, shut the door, and locked it from outside, leaving the girl and the Christian within the room. The girl stated that the man made improper overtures to her, but she declined to accept them, and commenced to cry in a low suppressed voice. She did not raise an alarm for help. About half-an-hour afterwards accused opened the door, entered the room, and lighted a lamp, when the Christian complained to him that as the girl objected to his proposals, he ought not to have brought her there. Accused was again going to shut the door, when the girl threatened him that if he did not take her back to her house, she would make a report to the police. Accused then sent for a victoria to carry the girl to her house, and both drove towards Tardeo Road. On reaching the police chowkey, the girl saw her parents, who had come there to make a report to the police about her disappearance. The girl stopped the gharry, related the story to her parents and the police, and accused was taken into custody.

Accused denied the offence, and stated that, on noticing the girl on several occasions in the company of some questionable youths, he, as her well-wisher, advised her to live in the keeping of a good man. She said she was willing to do so, and asked the accused to find out a man who could pay her Rs. 300 in cash. He did nothing but introduce her to a man whom he had selected for her.

The girl, on being examined by the court, stated that it was true that she was willing to go in the keeping of a man, provided she was paid Rs. 300 in cash by him. She had no certificate to show her proper age, but she was told by her father that she was fifteen.

The Magistrate inquired of Inspector Barnett whether he had any other evidence as to her age.

Mr. Barnett replied that he had no other evidence on that point, but that in the absence of proof, the accused might be charged with abducting a woman under Section 366 of the Code.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that Alkesha was a well-developed woman, and could not be under sixteen years of age. She was probably much older, but as there was no proof that she was under sixteen, the accused could not be charged with kidnapping. The police had, therefore, charged him with abducting a woman, under Section 366, but to sustain such a charge it must be shown that accused by some deceitful means induced the woman to leave her proper protection for an immoral purpose. This was not proved. On the contrary, the woman admitted that she agreed to go with accused to meet a man, who would be willing to pay her Rs. 300 in cash. She said she did not mean to carry that out, but as a fact she did go to the accused's house secretly, and waited until her father was out of the way to go with him. Accused was, no doubt, a pimp, but he did not deceive the girl, and she was apparently quite willing to sell herself for a sufficient sum of money. The Magistrate, therefore, dismissed the charge.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF VILLAGE POLICE OFFICERS.

AT the Sessions Court of Dharwar, judgment was given, on Tuesday, in a case, in which a gymnastic teacher, Sangam Basapa, was charged by one Sayad Saheb with having burnt to ashes his stack of jowari in Kalkeri village. Mr. Madholkar, Government pleader, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the accused was represented by Mr. Mancherji K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pasandikar, Balvantrao, and Batgeri, pleaders of the local bar.

The case for the prosecution was that, in the early morning of the 21st May last, the complainant and his two companions, who were in the habit of sleeping near the stack of jowari every night, while chewing *pan-supari*, heard some noise, and rushed to the back of the jowari stack, where they caught the accused redhanded in the act of igniting the stack. The accused tried to escape, and in the struggle his jacket was torn to pieces, and it was produced in court. The complainant and his companions took him to the village police station, and the police patel, after making the necessary preliminary enquiries, handed him over to the district police.

After the cross-examination of the witnesses for the Crown, it was shown that the evidence of the complainant and the police patel was altogether unreliable, that the allegation that the accused should come to the spot to burn the jowari stack in daylight, after probably knowing that a watch was kept there every night, and that he would be caught in the manner suggested, was incredible and contrary to common sense. At this stage, the Government pleader expressed his own unwillingness to rely upon the prosecution witnesses, and rendered valuable assistance in bringing to light several unaccountable irregularities of the investigating police officer and the police patel.

At the conclusion of his address to the court and the assessors, counsel for the defence observed that, although the witnesses for the prosecution had completely broken down and that he expected none other than a verdict of not guilty in the case, he must say that the complainant appeared to have acted upon the maxim "Revenge is sweet," probably because of the two factions in the village. The investigating police officer's conduct in the case, however, appeared to him to have been anything but straightforward; and he (the learned counsel) would be hardly discharging his duty, either to his persecuted and unfortunate client, or to other people of the district in a similarly helpless situation, if he were not to bring the matter prominently to the notice of the court. Under the law, the police were invested with important powers, and any abuse of those powers should, he thought, be carefully watched and promptly punished. No doubt, their Criminal Code amply provided for the punishment of those who would get up false cases; but, on the other hand, he would submit, that men in the position of his unfortunate client, could scarcely, if ever, afford the means to prosecute over-zealous officers of the police, and they would naturally look to the bench for protection. Government had ample powers, in their non-judicial capacity to punish in a summary manner their over-zealous officers, and he had every reason to hope that the court would do to his ill-treated client such justice as it thought proper in the direction suggested by him.

The assessors having returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, Mr. Johnstone, the Sessions Judge, in delivering judgment, acquitted the accused, and observed that he would report the conduct of the police in the case to the proper authorities.

THE *Islamic World* contains an article on "The Marriage Law: A Plea for Polygamy," by the editor of the Sierra Leone *Weekly News*, which, read in connection with the discussion of pologamy at the recent missionary conference in London, is calculated to excite interest.

IT is not usual to find a Christian Minister refusing to be sworn on the Bible. A London missionary, however, who prosecuted a man for theft at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's court, the other day, refused to take the usual Christian oath. He was accordingly affirmed by the Brahmin Interpreter.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper is published containing the agreement (contained in a despatch from M. Waddington to the Marquess of Salisbury) between the Governments of Great Britain and France with regard to the Somali Coast. It will be remembered that the agreement was concluded in February, 1888.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the following cases were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury:—

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE FOR THEFT.

Dhakoo Rama, a Hindu habitual thief, was charged with theft of a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of Joosab Vasiad. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also to a previous conviction for theft at the Criminal Sessions, when he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that for the last twenty years or thereabouts, the prisoner had spent from twelve to thirteen years in jail. On several occasions, he had only been out of jail a few days, when he again took to his old ways and had to be sent to prison. It was quite evident imprisonment had no effect upon the accused, and his Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Vithoo Gopal, a coachman, was charged with having, on the 6th May last, committed a rash and negligent act, in causing the death of Mooljee Lukhmisingh by knocking him down and driving over him. Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jehangir K. R. Cama, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Melsheimer, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. At the time of the accident, the accused was driving a brougham with india-rubber tyres. The fact was not disputed; and the only question for the jury to consider was whether there was any excuse for the conduct of the prisoner. He had not put forward any excuse before the Magistrate, and it was not to be supposed that he had any. About midnight, on the 6th May, the prisoner was driving his brougham from the Erskine to the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and knocked down the deceased, who at the time was crossing over from Duncan Road to Jugjivan Kika Street. He was knocked down, and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over his body. He was removed to hospital, but he died there soon after admission. It was a moonlight night, and there was very little traffic in the street. The learned counsel argued that the accused could not have been driving in a careful manner. A policeman, on observing the pace at which the accused was driving before the accident, shouted out to him to go slower. The learned counsel thought that, if the jury believed the evidence for the prosecution, they would have no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. It appeared that, after the accident, the prisoner did not stop, but continued driving on at the same pace as before. He was stopped some thirty or forty paces further off. Constable Sloane, in his evidence, said that the accused, when arrested, did not appear to him to be either drunk or "gabrified," but was a little dazed in his manner. He did not know if the accused was afraid to drive fast in his presence.

Mr. Cama: Had the spirit been knocked out of him?

Witness: I do not know if any spirit was left in the horse.

The Judge: Had the spirit been taken out of the driver by that time? (Laughter.)

Witness: I do not know.

The evidence for the prosecution having concluded, the accused said that he did not see two of the witnesses at the place of the accident. He was then driving the carriage at a moderate pace. He shouted out to the man run over, but evidently the shouting was not heard; his horse then became unmanageable, and he was unable to control him. He produced certificates of good character for the satisfaction of the court.

Mr. Melsheimer, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said that some of the contradictions in the evidence could be accounted for by the habit of the people of this country to remain listless and inattentive unless there was something to draw them out from their apathetic attitude. But those contradictions, in his opinion, did not amount to much, for what did it matter whether one man was sitting on the coach-box or two, or whether he or they sat in a particular position, as long as the main features and leading facts in the evidence were corroborated. Such points did not go for much in the investigation of a criminal case. The point generally urged by the defence in cases of this nature was that the horse was not controllable; but the rule of the road was that the horse should be held by the driver in such complete control as to bring him to a stoppage when a stoppage was desirable. It was quite necessary for the safety of foot and other passengers that this salutary rule should never be lost sight of by drivers. After commenting on the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Melsheimer contended that the prosecution had succeeded in proving the charge of rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Cama, for the defence, drew the attention of the jury to the fact of Rama, the witness for the defence, being "spirited away."

His Lordship said it was not proper for Mr. Cama to say so. All that was known in court was the witness was summoned to attend, and that he did not come.

Mr. Cama then commented on the evidence for the prosecution. He observed that the whole thing lay in a nutshell; the horse for a moment could not be kept under control by the prisoner, and the policeman on duty at the lamp-post had, in order to shield himself from a charge of inattention and negligence, improved upon that little incident by a long yarn about shouting to the passers-by, to run after the carriage, and about the carriage proceeding at a furious rate.

His Lordship: Even admitting for argument the neglect of the policeman, the action of the prisoner could not be held blameless. Your line of argument should be directed more towards defending the action of the prisoner, if his action was at all defensible.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that where several roads met, it was the duty of drivers to take more than ordinary caution in moving on. His Lordship said that, in a case where ignorant persons were the witnesses, little discrepancies were to be expected. His Lordship said he could see no ground for the remark that the police had exceeded their ordinary duty in the getting-up of the prosecution in the case. There was some evidence to show that the prisoner smelt of liquor, and that his face was flushed.

The jury, without retiring from the box, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that this was only an accident, and that he did not intentionally cause it.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, observed that no body said that it was done intentionally; for in that case, the accused would have been guilty of murder. The jury had found that he was guilty of negligence in driving; the sentence of the court was that he be kept to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING A POLICE OFFICER.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, passed the final order in the case, in which Purshotum Govind and his servant were charged with obstructing Constable Rossetter, in the execution of his duty. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for complainant, while Mr. Dinsha Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused. The second accused did not put in an appearance.

On the case being called on, Mr. Davur said that about two months ago Constable Rossetter had gone with a warrant to arrest a Bania, when the complainant alleged that he was assaulted by the first accused and the second accused had held his hands. There was some misunderstanding in the affair, and he (Mr. Davur) had a talk with Mr. Rossetter about it, and it was arranged to come to an agreement. Complainant was willing to withdraw the charge if the accused tendered an apology. As a matter of fact the party to be blamed was the second accused, and the first had not acted wrongly.

Mr. Spencer had no objection to withdraw the charge on behalf of his client, if the accused offered an apology. Complainant intended to get the second accused punished, but as he was not to be found, he did not wish to get a respectable person like the first accused in trouble.

The Magistrate was of opinion that cases of this kind ought to have been decided in the court, and the accused party have been punished so that an example might be set to deter other people from acting in like manner. But since both sides were willing to come to an agreement, he would allow the charge to be withdrawn.

Mr. Davur next applied that his Worship might reduce the amount confiscated by the court, which was deposited by Mr. Damodar, who stood security for the second accused. The second accused was acting in place of a domestic servant in the employ of the first accused's partner (Mr. Damodar). He stood security for him, and had deposited Rs. 200. The servant having absconded, the amount was confiscated by the court, but his Worship had the power to reduce that amount.

The Magistrate allowed Rs. 100 out of the amount to be refunded to the security (Mr. Damodar).

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD.

WRITES a Hyderabad correspondent: Under the present regime great activity is being shown in the matter of railway extension. During the last three years a number of alternative lines were surveyed under Mr. A. C. Newcombe. Among the lines surveyed were a line from Warrangal to Karimnagar and th

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction-sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 bale Turkey-red yarn.
1 case Turkey-red prints.
6 „ white gauze.
5 „ nainsooks.
1 „ black Italian cloth.
3 bales grey mulls.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—
9939—1 case Goodall's stationery.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Vussonjee Toolsidass—
9392—2 cases violet dye.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Nensee Parsoo—
3514—100 boxes Crossfield's Dart soap.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Ramjee Doongersy—
9157—1 bale canvas.
9138—2 „ „

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY IN WORKING ORDER.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Scott Press Coy's premises, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the Press—

2 compound hydraulic presses, by Messrs. Wern and Hopkinson for pressing cotton bales, &c.
A set of 6 pumps by the same makers, capable of working six presses.
One steam engine, capable of working twelve presses.
One Lancashire boiler, 30 by 7, by Adamson.
Lathes, pullies, tools and other sundry articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Khatri Moosa Suleman and Essak Moosa, the mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property. The sale is made by the mortgagees in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th September, 1886, executed by the mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold New Salt Batty ground containing by admeasurement (5949) square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 11,869, old survey No. none, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, chawls, ranges of buildings, outhouses and cookrooms, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Parel to Mahim Road, near Dadar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Moosa Suleman and Essak Moosa, were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 74, 75 and 77 and are now assessed under Street Nos 13, 135 and 136, and Ward Nos. 657, 382 and 383, respectively, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the public road leading from Parel to Mahim, on the west by the Batty ground of late Reverend Mr. Fernandes, on the north by the Batty ground of Nensibhoy Khairaz, and on the south by the Batty ground of Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framji and Moos, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 14, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 2, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

A small lot of Wratten and Wainwright's instantaneous plates, cabinet, 10 by 8, 15 by 12, &c., by 24.

The property of a Gentleman.—Valuable books, consisting of Royal Dictionary Cyclopædia, illustrated, complete Works of Shakespeare, illustrated England's Battles, by Sea and Land Life of Napoleon, illustrated, Natural History, Pictorial Table Book, Gallery of Geography, illustrated, and other Guierati books which are out of print.

6 boxes carte d' or champagne in quarts and pints.
11 cases white robbin net 22 and 34 inches.
150 pieces fine coloured doria stripes 30"
150 „ „ „ 26"
99 „ white cord stripes 20"
99 „ cream cord stripes 20"

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
10 boxes of fancy trimmings.
6 „ of black, cream and white veiling.

By order of Messrs. Croft, Wells and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursondas Lukhmidas—
M B C-1837-2—6 bales grey shirtings 36" by 38 yds., 3lbs. 4 oz.
2352-61—10 bales „ „ 34" by 38 yds., 3lbs. 3-12 oz.
2457-60— 4 „ „ 52" by 40 yds., 11lbs. 4 oz.
2386-90—5 „ „ 52" by 37½ yds., 11lbs. 12-16 oz.
2423-31— 9 „ „ „

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Ramchand Jankidass—
4 bales 600 pieces 19" by 25 yards, glazed green cambric No. 8000.
4 „ 600 „ 19" by 25 „ „ lemon cambric No. 8000.
3 „ 750 „ 22" by 24 „ „ dyed cambric No. 12000.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Australia.
F T B 222 & Co—243—1 case 21 doz. Canadian gold Alberts, S.-W. damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RUBIES AND DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Ghellabhoy Lalbhoy, partner in the firm of Messrs. Sakurchund Lalbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nahalchund Girdharilal—

1 packet of very valuable rubies, returned from England.
1 packet of diamond.

SALE OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting buyers—

Messrs. Bichan Sahay Bhugwandass, Delhi—
V D B 745—1 case 200 pieces 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Mansaram Mutassovilall, Delhi—
V B D 727—1 case 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Lekhraj Jauhrimull, Delhi—
V B D 736-7—2 cases, each 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

SALE OF TWO CASES OF GOLD EMBROIDERED GRENADINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Puranchand Parmesharidass, of Cawnpore—

Z A
PCPD } 477 } 2 cases each 20 peices gold embroidered
R M } 479 } grenadines without border.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES NEW FANCY PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Madohraj Shrikishen, Delhi.

F C M—52823-25—2 cases each 65 pieces 30-31 inches new fancy prints.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ruttonsey Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hassun Mahomed Soorti, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of April 1888, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of farzandari ground belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, together with the upper-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Butcher Street in the registration district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under No. 158 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 25, ward No. 216 and street Nos. 54-56 and bounded on the East, by the Public Road, called Butcher Street, on the West by the house of Ebram Sahoodin Parvar, on the north by the house of MadarHabibula Butcher, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1894.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

WITH the exception of an advance of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾; and a decline of 5/8 per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £56 5-16, all the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively. The price of Silver in New York was 1/8 cent higher, at 62 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. The weekly Shipments of Specie to India consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay; making the shipments of the former metal to this port for the present month sum up £540,000, besides £20,000 shipped to Calcutta.

To-day, the English and French Funds are still unchanged, as are also the other customary financial quotations wired from London. The price of Bar Silver in New York has declined 1/8 cent, returning to Thursday's quotations of 62¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32½ for 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and all grades of Broach, Dholleras, and Oomrawuttee, and "Good Hingunghat" declined to the same extent, prices of Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, Coconadas, and Egyptian "Fair" Brown, however, being unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, but unchanged in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for June-August deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for October-November. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having been 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. There has been no further change in spot or arrival prices. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool, for the week ending yesterday, were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 57,000 bales; the amount farwarded to consumers having been 1,000 bales less, at 57,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 42,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 13,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, though lighter, by 161,000 bales than in 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are missing again, and our weekly statistics are, consequently, imperfect. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined ¼d. during the past week, making yesterday's quotations ¼d. and 1-16d. lower than that ruling last year and the year before, respectively.

Prices of Cotton in New York were unchanged yesterday at 7¼ cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7·06 for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, making a lighter week than in both the two preceding years, the total figures now showing an increase of 886,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 1,186,000 bales as against the year before.

To-day, again, there has been no change in Cotton quotations in New York beyond a decline of one point in Futures for September, at 7·05 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 3 300 bales last year, and 2,200 bales, the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,320,000 bales, compared with 7,300,000 bales, visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	13,000	20,000	17,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	12,000	14,000	28,000
„ „ Continent	19,000	5,000	21,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,815,000	4,929,000	7,001,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,813,000	2,161,000	3,391,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,247,000	1,945,000	3,445,000
„ Stock in the Ports	33,000	378,000	541,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	2,969,610	3,429,050
„ „ Surats		392,310	423,260

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,429,000	1,416,410	1,589,990
„ London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	30,000	40,000
East Indian „	10,000	7,000	30,000
Total		1,459,410	1,668,990
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.	4
„ Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3 3-16d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	¼d.	9-16d.	9-16d.

Cotton here has been more active to-day, and the tone of the market steady at last quotations, the Sales summing up 2,800 bales, of which, however, exporters have only bought 400, say, 300 Bijapore, at Rs. 176; and 100 Miraj, at Rs. 174½; the purchases by local consumers consisting of 1,200 Karanja, at Rs. 184; 600 Miraj, at Rs. 175-8; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 190½-96; 200 Wadwan, at Rs. 188; and 100 Morvi, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT has been a quiet market, only a small export business having been reported, and prices being quoted as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 percent.	Rs. 4	5 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„ 4	3 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	14 0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	6 0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 3	14 6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	11 0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	8 0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a quiet market; and the price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna, say, to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,455 bales.
Wheat	17,696 cwts.
Linseed	10,852 „
Rapeseed	11,564 „
Poppyseed	989 „
Groundnuts	4,649 „
Castorseed	2,790 „
Rice	46,887 „

FREIGHTS show no improvement, the market being still dull; and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again at 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little business having been reported at both rates; but the bullion dealers and the bazaar having been in the market as buyers to-day, rates receded to 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank remittance at which business was reported in forward Telegraphic to the bazaar. The uncertainty as to the effect of the partial conversion of 4 per Cents on Exchange has meantime had an adverse influence on the market which closed unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 15-16 to 1s. 1d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16 to 1s. 1d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·37½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In anticipation of the conversion of a portion of 4 per cent. Paper, this market has been unsettled to-day, and rates for that denomination have been, and closed, nominal, at 103 7-16 for Money, and 102 3-8 for Account; 102 being still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained very quiet, the only changes in quotations being an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Mill shares; a decline of Rs. 17½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,162½ per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

10 p.m.	81°

SUNDAY, JULY 1.

6 a.m.	80°
10 a.m.	79°
3 p.m.	85°
6 p.m.	83°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONKS—June 4, at the Ville Melisse, Vallon de l'Oriol, France, the wife of Surg-Major Charles Monks, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—June 9, at her daughter's house, Ealing, Annie, widow of Lieut-Gen Frederic Digot Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps, of 38, Norton-road, Brighton, aged 77.

GOSTLING—June 6, at Guernsey, Ellen Sarah, wife of Capt Carey de Lancey Gostling, late Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POLICY AND SHAREHOLDERS.—The public already knows enough of the matter; its decision is now a private affair for shareholders and policyholders of the company at the coming meeting.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894.

THE report on the Census of Travancore by T. Nagam Aiya, the Dewan Peishcar of that State, to whose competent hands was entrusted, for the third time the arduous duties of Census Commissioner, is one of the most suggestive of the valuable reports of the enumeration of the people of India on the 26th February, 1891. Travancore has been designated the Epitome of India owing to the remarkable manner in which every variety of the scenery, soil and vegetation of the Peninsula is reproduced in the ancient State, which constitutes its south-western extremity. This volume consisting of some eight hundred pages is full of information bearing on the life, avocations, habits, and ways of thoughts of a Native State, which, as the Census Commissioner observes, was enabled by its comparative isolation at the far end of the Peninsula, walled in by the ghauts and the sea to escape from the worst effects of the waves of invasion which successively submerged nearly all the rest of the country. There has thus been perpetuated many of the features of the old Hindu polity which elsewhere were effaced or modified by contact with Mahomedanism. It is to this circumstance that Mr. Nagam Aiya attributes the superiority which he claims for Travancore in respect of the liberty and education of females —"precious relics of the ancient Hindu civilization which have survived in the little Malabar kingdom undiminished unto this day." He proudly asserts that through this cause "we have here more educated women than in any other part of India." No Travancore girl is permitted to grow up to womanhood without a fair knowledge of reading and writing, which is considered indispensable in every household, and in the case of families of better circumstances than the average, a knowledge of Sanskrit and the sacred writings is a common qualification. Ladies of position must have an intimate knowledge of music to take part in the graceful Malabar dance—"one of the great national amusements of the country"—a striking fact when we know that in the rest of India dancing is left to a particular class to whom marriage is unknown except by hearsay. Furthermore, female authoresses abound in Travancore, many have become famous by their pen, while hundreds of talented ladies are as yet unknown to fame. The Sanskrit sciences are studied by the princesses of the Royal Houses of the Zamorin and of Cranganore which "shows the continuity of native thought in the matter of female education from very ancient times."

It is to this long familiarity with culture that the Census Commissioner is inclined to attribute the gratifying fact that while in Kashmir the ladies of the dominant Hindu caste had to be exempted from the operations of the Census—they flatly refused to be subjected to the indignity of being counted like cattle—the Royal sisters of the Maharaja of Travancore cheerfully submitted to be enumerated, and took the affair as a matter of course. In the Southern Kingdom the uneducated vulgar alone showed unwillingness to be submitted to the inquiries of the enumerator. One officer reported that the common people in his district were so disheartened by a visitation of the cholera that they shut their doors against him, saying: "Here comes Sanian (Saturn, one of the evil planets of Hindu astrology)—already one-half of our people have died by numbering, and yet there seems to be no satisfaction in the minds of the authorities!" Nevertheless, the work of the Census was successfully accomplished, and with a completeness beyond that achieved in the two previous enumerations. But a concession had to be made on one point in deference to local conditions. In accordance with the plan of the Imperial Service it was decided that all India should be counted simultaneously on the night of the 26th February. On the representation of the Travancore Government, the Madras Government acquiesced in the proposal that throughout certain large areas of that State the enumeration should be made not at night but by daylight on the 27th. The valid reason for this departure from one of the laws of the Medes and Persians affords a striking illustration of the infinite variety of manners, and customs in the vast Continent which men call India. A night-enumeration throughout was impossible because of "the wildness of the country and the isolated condition of the bulk of our houses." According to the Census of 1881, there are in the State about half-a-million houses, of which 80 per cent. are within enclosures of strong mud or masonry walls, or high fences. Entrance to the enclosures can only be obtained by one outer door, which, in most cases, is several yards from the door of the house. Well-to-do families have high walls surrounding four or five acres. The outer gate is closed at night-fall, and is never opened till day-break. With respect to the labouring people, their custom is to get home at 6 p.m., take a supper of warm congee, and go to bed for the night at 7 o'clock or sooner. The Census Commissionor represented that it would be quite hopeless to try and get access to either of these two classes or to talk to a householder or even to see him during the night, and that the attempt to make an enumeration under such conditions would make it a failure so far as the bulk of the population was concerned. On the Madras Coast night-enumeration is simple enough, the houses being there "situated in clusters, called villages." In the Census of 1875 and 1881 it was, for the same reason found necessary to make the enumeration chiefly in the daylight. Nevertheless, the Census work elicited from the Imperial Commissioner the high praise that it was trustworthy and complete. For the first time the towns were "censused" as such; on the two previous occasions their totals were roughly arrived at by "totalling the result of karas—a kara is a revenue unit larger than a village—lying about, and considered as forming towns." On the recommendation of Mr. Nagam, orders were issued in advance that the limits of each town should be defined, on the principle laid down by Mr. McIver, that "size, compactness, and certain architectural, commercial, or industrial features are all considerations that go to make up the definition of a town." The Census returned the population of the State, under eight towns and 247 villages, as 2,557,736. Mr. Baines promptly pointed out that while in the Census of 1881 the capital was credited with 41,000 inhabitants, in 1891 the number was given as 25,754—a difference due to outlying Karas included in the former year in the supposed city limits, but now excluded.

The population of the State is a little over two millions and-a-half, showing an increase of 156,578 in the previous decade, giving 6·52 per cent. The increase in the sixteen years since the Census of 1875 is nearly a quarter-of-a-million—an increase of 10·6 per cent. The rate of increase is as nearly as possible the same as that in the Madras Presidency. The vast majority of the population are Hindus numbering 1,871,864; the Mahomedans come next with 158,823; the Christians, 526,911; and the Jews, 125. The latter increased by 28 per cent. in the decade, the Christians by nearly six per cent., the Mahomedans over eight, and the Hindus by nearly seven per cent. The Hindus have increased, we are told, by the natural fecundity of the species, while the increase amongst the others is due, in part at least, to proselytism—"an absent element in the Hindu faith; the Hindu religion may lose followers, but never gains any." Amongst all the religions enumerated the number of the males increases 2½ per cent. more than that of the females. The Hindu males have increased by eight per cent.; the females by five per cent. A very similar proportion prevails amongst the followers of other faiths. The number of houses was increased in fair proportion to the increase in the number of population; 21,000 houses having been constructed, for the 156,000 added to the inhabitants. The average is seven persons to each house. The average increase of the population in British India was 10 per cent. in the decade; that of Travancore has been less than seven, owing to a severe epidemic of cholera. But it is about the same as that which prevails in the South of India generally, including the Madras Presidency. The Census Commissioner sees no reason why Travancore, where there is still a margin of cultivable ground not swallowed up for cultivation, should not increase in population. The climate is equable, failure of the rainfall is unknown; there are all the elements of natural fecundity and increase except one—good marital laws. A large proportion of the population enjoy a freedom of choice and repudiation in respect of husbands and wives which ought to attract the attention of Mrs. Mona Caird. One of the difficulties in drawing up the schedules to be filled in was to avoid offending the feelings of the man or woman who was expected to declare whether he or she is married, or is a widower or a widow as the case might be, and who might regard such an inquiry as an outrage on the social proprieties and on the individual right of free choice. A lady of the Nair community would deem it an unpardonable affront to be asked whether she is married or a widow; she has as many husbands to her share as a prudent archer has strings to his bow, and whether one of them is dead or absent is a matter that does not concern anyone else in the least. The Census Commissioner, however, owns that, after all the bulk of the Marumakkathayam population who believe in the free and unfettered choice of husband or wife, do, as a matter of fact, observe the humdrum one-man-one-wife system as their general rule of life.

THE financial policy of the Government of India, unsettled as it is, frequently seems to suffer from the premature publicity which is invariably given from Germany or elsewhere to any change of policy that may be decided upon. Thus for two or three days before the official announcement was made of the intended conversion of the four per cent. loan of 1842-43, rupee paper declined in India, and also on the London stock exchange, in consequence of the intention of the authorities becoming known. The proprietors of the loan—which consists of seventeen crores held in India, three in England, and eight crores in the currency reserve—are offered the option of conversion into three and a-half per cents to be declared before the end of the present month. The reduction of rate will then take effect, the reduced loan being guaranteed for ten years. It is also notified that the four per cent. loan of 1854-55, and of May 1, 1865, and the reduced loan of 1879, will be converted to three and a-half per cents from August 1, 1895. The general impression in business circles here is that Government has been ill-advised in dabbling with their obligations in this tinkering fashion—either the whole of the four per cent. loans should have been dealt with, or the whole of them should be left untouched. The total obligations of Government in four per cents amount to nearly a hundred crores, but instead of adopting a policy of general conversion they have preferred to deal with only twenty-eight crores, eight of which are held in currency reserve. The present position of the money market gave the Government a splendid opportunity to act vigorously, but they seem to have lacked the courage to take a decisive step. It was not thus that Mr. Goschen acted in 1888, when he obtained the consent of Parliament to an all round reduction on Consols from 3 per cent. to 2¾, and ultimately to 2½ thereby saving interest at about £1,400,000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and double the sum after the latter date. The most important consideration at the present juncture is the bearing that the conversion is likely to have upon exchange. It is almost certain that in London rupee paper will decline, with the consequence of heavy sales there at reduced rates for remission to India, and as a logical sequence it may be anticipated that exchange will be lowered, more especially as the large exports of gold we referred to on Saturday are being considerably neutralised by the increased business now being done in silver imports. Indeed, it is estimated that at the present time no less than sixty-five lakhs worth of the depreciated metal is on its way to India. Had a complete conversion been effected, with the stipulation that interest on all paper on the London registers would be paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. to the rupee, the probability is that large remittances would have been sent home from India, and this would have strengthened exchange to such an extent as to more than cover the difference between existing rates and a fourteenpenny rupee. At the same time Government would have effected a saving in interest of about twenty-eight lakhs yearly. With the enormous balances now in hand, the Government of India were quite strong enough to take the decisive step we have pointed out, for in the present state of the money market there is no doubt, the whole of the loans would have been taken up.

THE defendants in the recent notorious defamation case, finding that the witnesses they called were broken reeds on which to rely, explained away the contradictory statements made by these frequenters of opium clubs by declaring, both in court and in the columns of their own organ, that the poor men were intimidated out of telling the truth by the opium officials. Knowing this to be the cue on which Messrs. Prautch, Dyer and Co. were working, one of their witnesses had the temerity to prefer an utterly false charge of assault against Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, and Mr. Jadhowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer. In his information, complainant, a Mahomedan milkman, named Hussonji, stated the assault took place at the Customs Office, on Saturday, May 9, when he was pushed and driven out of the compound of the premises by Messrs. Rustom and Jadhowji, because he had given evidence in favour of the missionaries. That a man should be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty is a sound and just legal dictum, but the *Bombay Guardian*, as soon as the information had been filed, adopted a contrary view, and spoke of the prosecution of the "notorious opium official" as though it amounted to positive proof of the truth of its insinuations of intimidation of their disreputable witnesses. The defendants were so utterly surprised at being called upon to answer a charge of assault, that they were led to repudiate the allegation by pointing to certain Custom House documents, proving beyond all questions an *alibi* in both cases. The news of this line of defence, somehow or other, became public property, with the result that when the case came on for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, complainant did not appear and a medical certificate being produced stating he was suffering from choleraic diarrhœa, an adjournment was asked for. Hussonji having been seen in Bhendy Bazaar that morning, at a quarter to eight, Mr. De Souza, for the defence, urged that the medical certificate referred to someone else, who for the purpose was made to personate complainant. Mr. Velinker thereupon called Mahomed Abdulla to prove that the sick man was none other than the complainant, but it transpired that this interesting witness did not even know complainant. The defence offered to pay the cost of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CARNOT LYING IN STATE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The body of the late President Carnot is lying in State at the Elysée. A throng of people three-quarters of a mile long visited it yesterday.

THE MURDER OF M. CARNOT.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

The murder of M. Carnot, it has been ascertained, was the result of an Anarchist plot, and that Santo was chosen by drawing lots to execute the deed.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Dupuy is forming a new Cabinet.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Leven raised a debate on the disastrous effects that the closing of the Indian Mints had had on Indian trade.

Lord Lansdowne said the closing of the Mints had averted a disaster arising from the repeal of the Sherman Act against which the disturbance of Indian trade would sink into insignificance. Trade was better now, his Lordship said, than at the beginning of last year, when the repeal of the Sherman Act was known to be impending.

Lord Reay said that statistics had proved that Indian trade had benefited by the closing of the Mints, but that further experience must show its permanent effect. Government, he said, would not re-open the Mints, but would give the measure the full trial to which it was entitled.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN NEARING.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent states that Japan has refused to evacuate the Corea, and that China is increasing her Naval and Military forces in that quarter.

LONDON, JULY 1.

It is reported at Shanghai that twenty battalions of Chinese troops have been ordered to the Corea immediately as there is no hope of settling with Japan.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF ANARCHISTS.

One hundred and fifty Anarchists have been arrested in Rome.

OPENING OF THE TOWER BRIDGE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Tower Bridge, the ceremony being a most brilliant one.

The Lord Mayor was made a Baronet on the occasion, and the Sheriffs knighted.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by six wickets, and Kent has beaten Lancashire by thirty runs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Mr. D. Ibbetson, officiating Commissioner, Jullundur, has been offered, and has accepted the officiating appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, *vice* Sir Edward Buck, granted furlough to England. It was expected that Mr. Finucane would be appointed, but this appointment was only officially sanctioned this morning.

THE BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE.

Mr. R. Obbard has been deputed to Simla, for one month, on special duty, in connection with the preparation of the Berar Land Revenue Law.

SIR S. PYNE'S RETURN TO KABUL.

It is officially stated that Sir Salter Pyne will, according to present plans, leave Simla, on Friday next, as intimation has been received that the Amir has already despatched the necessary letters from Kabul.

THE HON. MR. WESTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

The Hon. Mr. Westland leaves Simla, on Monday, arriving at Poona, on the 4th July; and at Bombay, on the 7th; and returns on the 9th, arriving at Simla on the 12th.

THE TELEGRAPH IN UPPER BURMA.

The telegraph line is being steadily extended eastwards from the border of Upper Burma Proper. An office has just been opened at Mone, ninety miles east of Fort Stedman, in the Shan States.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

At the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, on July 12, some interpellations will probably be got.

AN ELEPHANT DROWNED.

A Commissariat elephant, while crossing the Ganges, near Allahabad, sank and was drowned. This is a very rare occurrence, an elephant being an expert swimmer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania left here for Bombay this morning.

Mail steamer Australia, from Aden, arrived.
Mail steamer Manilla, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 5-16
Bar Silver	28⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" " Imports of Cotton	24,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,429,000	"
" Surats	33,000	"

The following are recently proved wills:—Sir William McOuie, of Ballockneck and Balwill, £110,366; Mr. Samuel Herbert Cooper, £54,000; Mr. William Hamilton Burns, £34,610; Major Frederick Gordon Mackenzie, of 5, Davies-street, Berrely-square, £28,000; Colonel Julius Barras, £23,000; Mr. Robert James Snape, £17,000; Captain Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., £3,615 (gross); Mr. Thomas Brooks Browne, £36,213; Hon. Mrs. Matilda Arthur Marina Holmes, £5,760; Mr. Sampson Hanbury, £92,497; and Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, £1,385.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

LORD SALISBURY in his speech at the complimentary banquet given to Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidates, at St. James's Hall, a week ago, described politics as being for the moment terribly dull. The leader of the Opposition obviously referred to the situation at home, and, so limited, his description cannot be challenged, though to those who look below the surface there are events transpiring that cannot be considered uninteresting. I refer more particularly to the under-current of dissatisfaction that exists among the stalwarts of the Ministerial party, because their leaders do not use the closure to help on the Finance Bill. Sitting after sitting is devoted to the discussion of this measure, which, according to the Duke of Devonshire's pessimistic speech at Buxton, is not unlikely to have a serious effect on large landowners like himself, and may lead to great historic houses, such as Chatsworth, being closed to sightseers. We do not get much "forader," and the Newcastle Programme is becoming day by day smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Some of the impatience I have indicated is coming to the surface, and poor Sir William Harcourt is now blamed publicly, as for some time past he has been blamed privately, for not adopting a more heroic attitude in face of the persistent antagonism to his Budget proposals. The *Chronicle* laments practically all hope of passing the Evicted Tennants Bill and hints that if matters are allowed to go on drifting, the Registration Bill may share the same fate. There are those who see in the outcry against Ministers a repetition of the tactics that were pursued previous to the use of the guillotine in Committee on the Home Rule Bill. Sir William Harcourt lies low, but old Parliamentary hands say they would not be surprised if he were only hiding his time. They think that he will not be slow to have recourse to the closure when the proper amount of manufactured or spontaneous pressure has been brought to bear upon him. If, as Lord Salisbury says Home politics are dull, the same unfortunately cannot be said of Foreign affairs. The Anglo-Belgian Treaty is exciting tremendous interest, not only in England and France, but throughout Europe. The French Government are insisting upon what they consider their right with more zeal than discretion or accuracy, as witness M. Hanotaux's statement regarding the attitude of Turkey and Germany. The condition of things in Siam and the untimely death of the Sultan of Morocco tend to complicate the difficulties which Lord Kimberley has to overcome. How critical the position may become can be gathered from the (for him) unusually serious words uttered by the Prime Minister at the Trinity House Banquet. Lord Rosebery deprecated the use of irresponsible language that might readily convert the pending questions into "fertile sources of international trouble." His warning has not fallen unheeded so far as the press of this country is concerned. It is a pity that the journalists of the Paris boulevards do not imitate this reserve; but, after all, their flusther does not amount to much, and is discounted even in their own country.

Lord Coleridge, if not a great man, occupied a commanding position, and his death creates a void in several walks of life. Of his reputation as a judge it is not necessary to speak here: his name as Chief Justice of England will probably not live so long as that of his immediate predecessor, Sir Alexander Cockburn, but no one can say that in Lord Coleridge's hands the dignity of the office he filled has suffered. His pre-eminence as an advocate is universally admitted, and the Master of the Rolls in the affecting speech he made this morning only gave utterance to the general opinion of the legal profession when he declared that the never-to-be forgotton cross-examination of the Tichborne claimant was the most masterly thing done by any member of the Bar in our time. Lord Coleridge was a man who by his outspokenness made many enemies. He sometimes seemed to go out of his way to rub up people the wrong way, to use a colloquial expression. A few years ago he caused much irritation in certain quarters by some remarks he introduced into the speech he delivered from the Bench on the occasion of the swearing in of the Lord Mayor, and more recently he was considered to have committed a breach of good taste in connection with a trumpery action commenced against the Duke of Cambridge for an alleged assault at an inspection of the fire brigade. Lord Coleridge was indeed no respecter of persons but he had the defects of his qualities. There are men now occupying exalted places who were in their younger days almost as advanced in politics as Lord Coleridge. There, are such to be found even in the peerage. They, however, either conceal or have changed their opinions, as the attenuated condition of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords testifies. Lord Coleridge, however, remained to the last as strong a Radical—not to say Republican—as he wasbefore he rose to eminence in the State. He did not obtrude his political view on those who appeared before him in the courts, but he never lost an opportunity outside his judicial functions in proclaiming his adherence to the creed of his early days. Although, as I have said, he had plenty of enemies, he did not differ in this respect from other men of action and individuality, and his admirers were far more numerous than his detractors. "From my experience of nearly half-a-century," writes to the *Times* one who knew him well, "I can speak of him as the most steadfast and most generous of friends." As a graceful, eloquent speaker he had few superiors, and his fame as a conversationalist has been in the tongues of all who knew him personally since he conquered his dislike to society and became a diner-out. We are told of an American visitor to Ottery, Lord Coleridge's residence in Devonshire, who computed that "in the course of three rainy days" the Chief Justice related no fewer than 200 stories, "most of them good, and all intended to cheer an Ambassador, also a guest, who had caught a chill." He has quickly followed Mr. Edward Yates to the grave. It is satisfactory to know that the bitter animosity the lamented editor of the *World* displayed towards the man who sent him to Holloway Prison had disappeared before he died. Over the action Adams *vs.* the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, which evoked much comment when it was tried, the world to-day is inclined to draw a veil, and, as the leading journal charitably observes, if dirty linen was washed in court there was not much of it, and it was not very dirty. His son ands uccessor in the title is if anything a greater Radical than his father. The Hon. Bernard Coleridge, as a peer of the realm, will seem strange to his Sheffield friends; and as he is not hampered by any judicial or other official position, we may expect to hear of him using in the gilded chambers arguments to which the members of that august assembly are not accustomed. By the death of Lord Coleridge a certain long-contemplated legal appointment can now be carried out. When Mr. Gladstone had to give up in despair all hopes of passing a Bill to enable a Roman Catholic to become Lord Chancellor of England, and Sir Charles Russell's chances of ever sitting on the woolsack seemed to disappear, he was immediately designed for the Lord Chief Justiceship. It was thought that Lord Coleridge might be inclined to retire, and so he probably would have done, but for some difficulty about pension. Had the Government have foreseen what was to happen, Sir Charles Russell would not have been created a Lord of Appeal. He is generally regarded as the only possible successor of Lord Coleridge. If, owing to the necessary changes that this will entail, Mr. Haldane becomes Solicitor-General the prediction of a former legal luminary that the member for Haddington will some day be Lord High Chancellor may be realised. But what will the Bar of England say if both Law Officers of the Crown are Scotchmen? Mr. Haldane's seat is supposed to be insecure, and that may prevent his being asked to join the Ministry at present. Should Sir John Rigby blossom into a Lord of Appeal the Unionists will probably make a strong fight for his seat in Forfarshire, where the Liberal majority at the last General Election amounted to between eight and nine hundred. At Sheffield the Unionists can hardly hope to win unless the Liberals are disunited, and already there is a talk of trouble from the Labour Party—a veritable thorn in the flesh for Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Labouchere continues his efforts to "democratize"—I believe, that is the proper word—our great London Parks. Until two or three years ago no one who was not specially permitted to do so by some court functionary, was allowed to drive along the so-called Constitution "Hill." Thanks to the persistent exertions of the senior member for Northampton, that thoroughfare is now open to any of her Majesty's liege subjects who possess or can afford to hire a vehicle of any description. The hon. gentleman is now turning his attention to Hyde Park, which he desires to see invaded by hansoms. At present public cabs can be driven from Bayswater to South Kensington, *via* the Powder Magazine, but in no other part of the Park. Mr. Labouchere this afternoon is asking Mr. Herbert Gladstone as First Commissioner of Works, whether he is aware that many taxpayers of this country who contribute to the maintenance of Hyde Park are unable to enjoy the pleasure of driving there owing to the restriction referred to, and whether he can see his way to put an end of the exclusion. Whatever may be said for Mr. Labouchere's suggestion on general grounds, it is argued that it would be very inconvenient in the season, though not at any other period of the year, if cabs were indiscriminately allowed to pass under the arch at Hyde Park Corner. Mr. Labouchere apparently only speaks on behalf of those persons who wish to take an airing in the Park and not for those using cabs to get from one part of the town to another. On any fine afternoon in the season the drive between the Achilles statue and the Albert Memorial is literally blocked with carriage traffic as it is. No self-respecting cabby would dream of going thither unless he were of course paid by the hour! Mr. H. Gladstone having recently met with a serious rebuff in his laudable attempts to remove a piece of the *grille* of the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons will probably think twice before he sanctions so large an innovation as Mr. Labouchere recommends. Indeed it is expected that he will plead that the question is altogether too important to be disposed of by his department, until the House has expressed an opinion and the Cabinet has considered the matter. Mr. Labouchere may get what he desires in another way. For a long time past he has been endeavouring to prevent Imperial funds being employed for the maintenance of the Parks. If he can persuade Parliament to agree to this change, the County Council, if it continues under the power of the Progressive Party, will doubtless go quite as far as Mr. Labouchere can possibly wish. Perhaps they would go further. At any rate we may hope that if they admitted the humble cab, as they would be sure to do, they would not absolutely forbid the classes from entering the Park in their luxurious equipages. I said if the County Council remains the Radical assembly it is at present. A short time ago any one who ventured to think that the inhabitants of the Metropolis were likely to swerve round to the Moderates would have been laughed out. But a great deal has happened since the second Council was elected. The extraordinary falling off in the Liberal vote at the Parliamentary election in South Hackney was significant, but still more significant is the defeat just inflicted on the Progressives in Rotherhithe. A vacancy had occurred in the County Council. The Progressives made sure of retaining the seat. If there is a working class constituency it is Rotherhithe. The Progressive candidate was a local trade union official, and the polling took place on a Saturday, three days after the victory of Ladas on Epsom Downs. What was the result? Instead of the Progressive gentleman being returned by a triumphant majority he was 548 votes behind his opponent, a barrister, named Payne, who was quite unknown until he came forward as a candidate in another transpontine constituency and nearly succeeded in winning a victory for the Moderates. At previous County Council elections, in London at all events, many Liberal Unionists voted for Progressive candidates. Whether we shall see the same thing at the next election is doubtful. At any rate a society composed of both sections of the party has been established this week for the purpose of combined action in regard to Municipal affairs. Lord Carrington is now head of the Fire Brigade Committee, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to remove the discontent existing among those brave fellows. Hitherto the Council has been very unfortunate in its dealings with these men, and the public are asking if this is so in the green tree what would it be in the dry? The Council must show that it can manage the fire brigade before it is given charge of the police force. There is one thing to be said in favour of the majority of the "London Parliament." It has shown no violent partisanship in the selections it has made for the Aldermanic benches. Mr. Ritchie who seems to have dropped out of politics altogether might have been an Alderman had he cared to accept the position. A few days ago a vacancy among the Aldermen was filled up by the unanimous appointment of Lord Welby, lately head of the permanent staff of the Treasury. The influence of Lord Rosebery may be detected in what is in every respect a most admirable choice.

The prospect of the Tropical Section of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held in the Hungarian capital the first week in September, are I hear very encouraging. At a meeting of persons interested to be held at the Society of Arts the president and the honorary secretaries will be able to report considerable progress. Although some possibly unavoidable delay has occurred in appointing delegates to represent the various Governments in India and public bodies invited to take part in the Congress there is no lack of offers to read papers. Some of these promises of contributions come from experts of the highest distinction in different parts of the tropics, who will give the Congress and through the Congress the world, the benefit of their latest researches. This Tropical Section, as your readers may be aware, has grown out of the successful efforts made at the Congress held in London three years ago to give prominence to our Indian Empire. On that occasion a large sum was subscribed towards the expenses by the leading native rulers. On the present occasion they are not asked to contribute to the funds, but it is much to be hoped that enlightened princes like the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Maharaja of Bhownugger will see their way to send delegates to the Congress. Men like Dr. K. V. Dhurandhur, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Baroda State, would, I feel sure, receive a cordial welcome to Budapest, and be able to tell the assembled *savants* many things that it would be profitable to them to learn from the lips of an Oriental hygienist.

Talking of Baroda reminds me of an interesting meeting held in London recently. The Baroda students now in this country wishing to evince their gratitude to his Highness for the assistance they have received and are receiving from him while pursuing their studies, met to consider how they could give expression to their wishes. The chair was taken by Shrimant Sampatrao, brother of the Gaekwar, and it was resolved to commemorate his Highness's praiseworthy liberality by the erection of a clock tower in the capital of his State. The Gaekwar is still at Lausanne; it is possible I hear that we may have the pleasure of seeing him in London later in the year.

I am told at the House of Commons that if through any untoward circumstance the proposed debate on Indian finance should fall through, it will not be owing to the action of Mr. H. H. Fowler who is indeed most anxious to have the subject thoroughly discussed. The new Secretary of State is desirous that everyone who has any practical suggestion to contribute or valid criticism to offer should have an opportunity of speaking; and so far as the right hon. gentleman is personally concerned he is willing to give up two whole sittings to the consideration of this vitally important question. Whether he has induced or has any expectation of inducing Sir William Harcourt to consent I cannot say.

The cab strike, we are told, has come to an end, and I suppose such is the case: there are more hansoms to be seen in the streets, but the first-class vehicles which form the basis of Mr. Asquith's award are still conspicuous by their absence. The settlement arrived at provides for an average net cash price of 12s. 6d. per day with a maximum of 16s., the decision to be binding on both parties till the 1st of April next. Yard money has also been abolished. There was at first some danger of the arrangement arrived at being set aside by the refusal of the drivers to pay extra for "privileged" cabs, those which have the right of entry to railway stations, but the strike leaders are advising the men to give way on this point and also to abandon the practice of "picketing." There is supposed to be peace, but judging from what I have seen myself during the past two or three days, I fear the poor non-Unionist cabby will have a bad time until the ill-feeling engendered by the recent struggle has died out. The strike has proved conclusively that London could easily do with two or three thousand fewer cabs.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JUNE 30.

H. E. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Governor and President-in-Council, held a levée, at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday evening, which was numerously attended, the gallery being occupied by a great number of ladies, making with their pretty dresses quite a fringe of colour and beauty around an otherwise somewhat monotonous ceremony. A guard-of-honour, consisting of a hundred men of the Leinster Regiment, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Crutchley, were drawn up outside the main entrance to the building. His Excellency arrived at 5 o'clock. In the carriage accompanying his Excellency were Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C.

The following is a list of those present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
H H Agha Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan
Baynes, Capt, A-D-C
Birdwood, The Hon Mr H M
Blundell, Major-General
Clayton, Vetry Lt-Col, A V D
Cowper, Colonel Herbert
Crowe, Hon Mr W H
Cruickshank, Colonel
Cunningham, Brig-Gen, C A
Curtois, Colonel
Fleet, Mr J F, C I E
Gallwey, Colonel
Hobday, Lt-Col T T
Hogg, Brig-Gen
Humfrey, Lt-Col
Lee-Warner, The Hon Mr W
Linden, Right Rev B Beider
Lecky, Capt, A-D-C
Little, Mr T D
Mackenzie, Mr T D
MacEtury, Surg-Lieut-Col
Nairne, His Excellency Lieut-Gen, C-in-C
O'Connell, Major M C
Oldham, Com, C F, R N
Ozanne, Mr E E
Pernet, Ch, French Consul
Pridham, Lieut-Col, R A
Schmucker, Norbert Austro Hungarian Consul
Shuttleworth, Hon Mr A T
Wilson, Mr C Stewart
Trevor, Hon Mr A C
Turnbull, Surg-Maj-Gen
Upperton, Capt, A-D-C
Vidal, Hon Mr G W
Warren, Surg-Maj-Gen

NATIVES.

Anandrao Khanderao Raste
Baig, Mirza Abbas A
Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Hon Khan Bahadur
Fazulbhoy Visram, Hon Mr
Gunpatrao Vinayek Sanglikar
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir, Bart, C S I
Kazi Shahabudin, C I E
Khunderao Baboorao Dabhedey
Khanderao Vishwanath Raste Rao Bahadur
Kasim, Capt S, Hon A-D-C
Nowrojee N Wadia, Hon Mr
Raojirao Sawant, Riss Maj Bah
Rupsingjee, Riss Maj, Hon A-D-C
Shunker Rao Punt Sachine
Visram Ramjee Ghollay, Rao Bahadur

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Addison, Surg-Maj, C J
Alexander, Mr H N
Anderson, Surg-Maj A V
Andrade, The Rev J A D
Aquino, Asst Surg T H
Arden, Lieut L S Warden, R I M
Atkins, Surg-Col C A
Ayerst, Lieut C E, 2nd Bo Gren
Babington, Mr
Baddeley, Capt C E
Bagnell, Mr H W J
Bailey, Lieut G, 4th Rifles
Bain, Mr F W
Bamber, Mr Kelway
Barclay, Major E A
Barrett, Mr Arthur
Barrett, 2nd Lieut A L, Leins Regt
Beale, Mr H Fitz J
Beckham, Capt, 25th Rifles
Benvcell, Lieut R L, 2nd Lancers
Birch, Capt J R
Blomfield, Maj C J, D A A G
Bocarro, Mr John
Bolleau, Lieut G H, R E
Bond, Lieut R C
Broadfoot, Lieut-Col A R A
Bromley, Mr Herbert
Brownrigg, Capt G A, 28th Pi
Buckle, Lieut E H, K O Y L I
Bull, Surg-Major G H
Burgess Major
Burch, Lieut W E S, 2nd Midd Regt
Burke, Surg-Capt W H
Burrard, Capt W D, R A
Carter, Lieut A J 1st L N L R
Cashull, Lieut R, K O Y L I
Cates, Lieut W J, Leinster Regt
Cave, Capt H C E
Champion, Major A Leins Regt
Chase, Capt W St L, 28th Pi
Cochrane, Capt C F T, Leins Regt
Cockcraft, Mr E M
Codrington, Lieut H, 4th Rifles
Cooke, Lieut A T, K O Y L I
Cooke, Principal S
Copeland, Surg-Capt, R I
Cousens, Mr Henry
Crawford, Lieut J H, 2nd Lancers
Curtis, Lieut-Col Cockbu
DeMelt, Dr Cabanis de
Dickie, Lieut R
Doffin, Lieut H C E, R I M
Downing, Capt J G
Drudgeon, Lieut B de S, 25th rifles
Dugan, 2nd Lieut, F R, Leins Regt
Duxbury, Mr G R
Edze, Surg-Lieut-Col A M S
Edwards, Lieut S M, 2nd Bo Gren
Evans, Lieut W R A
Fenn, Lieut E H, 2nd Lancers
Fernoyhough, Lieut H C, K O Y L I
Fitzgibbon, Mr P J
Fixott, Major
Ford, Lieut C L, 4th, Bo Rifles
Forbes, Mr H D E
Fox, Mr D O
Fraser, Lieut H A D, R A
French, Mr T Harvey
Fry, Mr T D
Fry, Capt C J, 4th Rifles
Gallemie Vety Capt S D
Glancy, Major J G, Leins Regt
Gleadow, Mr Frank
Godfrey, Col C W
Gordon, Lieut L A 2nd Lancers
Grant, Lieut-Col, 4th Rifles
Harris, Surg-Maj F A
Harrison, Lieut H, K O Y L I
Hart, Major H
Harvest, Lieut H D
Hay, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col
Hayes, Capt, 2nd Midd Regt
Heath, Surg-Capt A J
Hearn, Mr E H
Hemming, Lieut N M
Henderson, Lieut, 13th Bo I
Hewlett, Lieut A, 2nd Lancers
Heyland, Lieut A K, Leins Regt
Hickens, Lieut T S
Hill, Mr Claude, C S
Hill, Lieut-Col, R E
Hillenkamp, Rev Ferd, S J
Hobday, Major J R
Houghton, Capt, 1st Gndrs
Holbrook, Lieut B F R, K O Y L I
Horne, Capt H S
Horne, Rev P B
Hudson, Mr A G
Hunt, Capt, K O Y L I
Ingle, Lieut W D, Midd Regt
Johnson, Mr J E B
Jones, Lieut-Col, 2nd Bo Lanc
Jones, Major Tancer, R E
Jopp, Mr C H
Keating, 2nd Lieut H E C, Leins Regt
Keown, Lieut J C, 4th Rifles
Kitchener, Major F W
Knight, Capt C M
Koomsool, Rev, S J
Krickenbeck, Lt R R E, 4th Bo Rifles
Lake, Lieut-Col
Lamb, Capt G Leins Regt
Lane, Capt S W
Lane, Lieut F M, 28th Pi
Langley, Lieut H M, 28th Pioneers
Lanchlin, Lieut C E H Leins Regt
Leao, Mr D F
LeQuesne, Mr W H
Leslie, Capt A Bo Vol Art
Leslie, Capt A E, 2nd Grens
Lenmann, Mr B H F, I M S
Lewis, Mr J T
Light, Lieut W A 2nd Grens
Lillingston, Lieut, W G, 1st Lancers
Lock, Lieut, 2nd Grens
Mackay, Rev J H
Mackenzie, Major, 2nd Grens
Mackenzie, Lieut H L W, K O Y L I
MacNee, Mr H C
Macpherson, Major T R M
Mander, Col
Marrable, Capt A G, K O Y L I
Martin, Lieut A R S, King's Own
Mawson, Mr E O
McCanachy, Surg-Lieut-Col
McIver, Mr J A
Mead, Captain H R, 16th B O
Melville, Capt
Mennie, Lieut I O 3rd Beluch Battn
Merewether, Capt, H D
Mills, Mr E G
Mitchell, Surg-Major C A P
Mollison, Mr James
Moochool Shah, Mr
Moore, Mr W T
Morice, Mr C G D
Muscratt, Lieut St C, K O Y L I
Nolis, Surg Capt J
Newsom, Mr A C
Nixon, Lieut F E
Oglvie, Capt N S
Omaston, Mr L S
O'Sullivan, Major G O R E
Page, Mr Hastings
Pelle, Lieut-Col Babington, 2nd Grenadiers
Phelips, Mr
Phelps, Lieut M P, 25th Rifles
Pillian, Lieut Al, 2nd Lancers
Plummer, Lieut E W
Plunkett, Mr A H
Pottinger, Mr J C
Prevost, Lt G H, 25th Rifles
Prideaux, Mr Arthur
Pringle, Major A 2nd Lancers
Radcliffe, Captain C
Reed, Rev Joseph
Reilly, Major Rawson, 28th Pioneers
Retty, Lieut W J H
Rogers, Capt P H, K O Y L I
Rowe, Lieut Isaac F
Salaman, Surg-Lt-Col
Scannell, Mr H
Schneider, Capt Claude 1st Lancers
Scott, Capt H C F, K O Y L I
Selby, Mr F G
Sharp, Lieut A, Leins Regt
Shearme, Sub Lieut, R I M
Sherwood, 2nd Lieut A W C Leins Regt
Sillery, Lieut, 25th Rifles
Sinclair, Lieut C G
Singer, G W
Spencer, Major, R A
Stewart, Major T H, Leins Regt
Stevens, Capt J R H A
Stockdale, Lieut, H E
Sutton, Surg-Capt A A
Swinhoe, Mr C C
Swinton, Mr F E, I M S, I 28th Pioneers
Symons, Lieut-Col, K O Y L I
Tandy, Lieut-Col D A G
Tatum, Lieut H, K O Y L I
Tod, Mr F H
Thomas, Lieut H M
Thomson, Capt D B, 28th Pi
Thomson, Dr A W
Thornhill, Lieut, K O Y L I
Tonge, Lieut C R
Torrance, Rev John
Trask, Surg-Capt J E
Trevor, Lieut A P
Turnbull, Mr W
Tyler, Col, R A
Versturme, Capt, H P
Vidal, Capt, L H
Vincent, Lieut W T
Waddington, Lieut, E W, K O Y L I
Walker, Lieut George
Walker, Lieut E G
Walker, Capt, M
Wapshare, Cant, 3rd Lancers
Wedderburn, Capt, A S
Wellesley, Lieut Colley
Wells-Cole, Capt H, K O Y L I
West, Mr C
Westmacott, Col R, C B, D S O A A G
Westropp, Captain G
Westropp, Mr, C S
Whiteside, Rev W C
Whiting, Major, J E
Wilkin, Capt, A Leins Regt
Wilkins, Mr A D
Wilkins, Mr W D
Williams, Capt R, 25th Rifles
Wilton, Capt, D De K O Y L I
Wingate, Lieut G H F, Roy Scots
Wood, Lieut W M P
Wyatt, Surg-Capt H J
Yate, Lieut C A L, K O Y L I
Yeatherd, Major, Roy Lanc Regt
Young, Surg-Major

NATIVES.

Adhikari Duttrava Daji, Mr
Ahmabhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr
Balkrishna Sajanna, Rao Saheb
Banavalkar N P, [Rao Bahadur
Barat B T, Mr
Bhandarkar R J, Mr
Bhandi, B R, Mr
Bharvi, V P, Mr
Bhicaji Merwanji, Mr
Bhide Vishnu Moreshwar, Rao Bahadur
Boottee, Dorabjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Byramjee Padamjee, Mr
Cama, Nowroji Pestonji, Mr
Chenai, Bezunji Sorabji, Mr
Chinoy Fazulbhoy Meherally, Mr
Chitalunker, Balwantrao Hari, Mr
Chitray, Callian Sitaram, Rao Bahadur
Cooper, Ardesir Dosabhoy, Dr
Contractor, Cooverji Ardeshir Mr
Kaikobad Adarbad Dustoor, Mr
Kaluram, Bhave Mansaram, Mr
Karve, Ramchandra Gungadher, Mr
Kathavuti, Abaji V, Mr
Kelkar, Ramkrishna Janardan, Mr
Khambatta, Dinshaw B, Khan Bahadur
Khandalavalla, Navroji Dorabji, Mr
Kirtavc, Nilkant J, Rao Bahadur
Kolapurvalla, Jamsetji Framji, Mr
Kenthekar, Mahadeo Kesav, Mr
Kurtmaraz, Mr
Malhar, Rev D J
Malobn, Rev F
Mandlik, Narayen Vishvanath, Mr
Mankar, Ganpatrao Amritrao, Mr
Manockjee B Dadabhoy, Mr
Modak, V A, Mr
Mody, Cursetji Rustomji, Mr
Moghe, Ramchander Daji, Mr
Moodliar, Balkrishna Vizianagram, Mr
Moodliar, Cooperswamy Vizianagram, Mr
Moodliar, Danodhar Vizianagram, Mr
Monial, N V, Mr
Naegamvala, K D, Mr
Nagarkar, Balwantrao Ganesh, Mr
Nagarkar, Nilkunt Dajee, Mr
Nagarkar, Ramjee Trimbuck, Rao Bahadur
Naik, Ramlal Nandram, Mr
Nanavati, Nagardas Narotamdas, Rao Bahadur
Nararjee Dwarkadas, Mr
Natoo Vithalrao Narayen, Mr
Nattu Chintamanrao Vishvanath, Mr
Natu Balwant Ramchander, Mr
Navalkar, H N, Mr
Noormahomedally Jairajbhoy, Mr
Nowrojee Framjee Ardesir Mr
Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr
Pathak, Vithal Narayen, Mr,
Pavri B H, Mr
Pendse, Kashinath Balwant, Rao Bahadur
Pestonjee Dorabjee Padamjee, Mr
Pestonjee Limjeebhoy, Mr
Potnis, Balkrishna Vithal, Mr
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Ramchandra, Munsaram, Mr
Sabnis D G, Asst Surg
Sane K N, Mr
Saokar, Ramchander Govind, Mr
Sathe, Nilkhant Moreshwar Mr
Sayyid Sirajuddin, Moulv
Settna Bomanji Sorabjee, Mr
Shaik Sardar, Munshi
Shilke D N, Mr
Sohoni Vishnu Balkrishna, Mr
Sorab C Hormasjee, Dr
Tansjee Balkrishna Bhiwajee, Mr
Tejpal G G, Mr
Tipnis K S, Mr
Vad Ganesh Chimnajee, Rao Bahadur
Vakeel Chinto Keshe, Mr
Vinchoorkur V K, Mr
Vayani Oomer Jamal, Mr
Wahed, Sulleiman, Abdul

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA XI. *VS.* XXII.

THE Bombay Gymkhana opened their season on Saturday with the usual first fixture of XI. *vs.* XXII. The game was commenced at 2 p.m., and by 6 o'clock, the hour fixed for drawing stumps, each side had had a complete innings. XXII. seemed to be somewhat stronger than the eleven nearly half-a-dozen of them being quite able to repulse the attack of the latter. Among them Lieut. A. D. Creagh topped the score, securing 33 runs in a very short time. Next best was Captain Wright who had a short but merry career, his contribution being a good 30. Captain Knatchbull was third in order of merit, his score being 22. Mr. J. L. Roberts was the fourth and last man who entered into double figure. None of the other gentlemen of the XXII. scored more than five runs, and their first innings closed for 134. Mr. Stephens was very active behind the wickets, stumping no less than three opponents, and although all the bowlers were not slow, he allowed only three extras to be credited to the opposite side. Hancock was very successful with the leather, being responsible for no less than eight wickets. The eleven commenced very well; and hardly had five minutes passed after Captain Smith and Lieutenant Greig were in than ten was telegraphed; but the end was not so good as the beginning. The eleven soon found that against the good fielding of twenty-two men it was not very easy to knock up a large total. Before forty was registered the fifth wicket fell, but the other half of the eleven were expected to run up the total to 150, an anticipation which, however, was not realised. The innings closed with a very modest total of 91 runs. Cheetham's 22 was the best score on his side, next to him were Greig and Young, each of whom secured 18 by careful and steady play. Dunk put together 12 to his credit, while the rest of the team were all under five.

The match will be continued next Saturday afternoon.

The scores now stand:—

XXII.

B J M Locke, b Benson	3
Dr Crimmin, b Benson	0
Capt Wright, st Stephens, b Cheetham	30
P L Wright, c Raymond, b Hancock	0
A D Creagh, l-b-w b Hancock	33
J L Roberts, b Cheetham	15
H C Wright, b Hancock	9
W R Haydon, b Hancock	0
H E John, st Stephens, b Hancock	1
P R Wilson, b Hancock	5
B F Jones, b Hancock	5
Capt Knatchbull, b Greig	22
C C Knight, c and b Cheetham	1
A J Besley, b Hancock	2
G Watson, st Stephen, b Cheetham	0
W H Cole, l-b-w, b Hancock	0
L Hudson, c Cheetham, b Benson	2
E R Smith, c Cheetham, b Benson	0
F Ellison, c Major, b Greig	0
B Booth, not out	2
H K Greaves, b Greig	0
Merewether, run out	0
Extras	3
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Benson	43	53	1	1
Greig	55	30	3	4
Cheetham	55	29	1	2
Major	5	2	0	0
Hancock	65	35	2	8

XI.

Capt Smith, b John	5
J C Greig, c Besley, b John	18
J C Brooks, l-b-w b Wright	1
H Chestnam, st Knight, b Wright	22
R H Raymond, c John, b Cole	3
R H Dunk, b Capt Wright	12
B J Stephens, c Rover-Smith, b Jones	4
P B Hancock, c Cole, b John	0
W E Young, b Jones	18
Capt Benson, c Watson, b Jones	1
C P Major, not out	1
Extras	4

THE NEW MAZAGON RAILWAY STATION.

For some years past the G. I. P. Railway Company had been considering the question of providing a station in the neighbourhood of the Hancock Bridge, but owing to the limited extent of the ground available and also to the uncertainty as to the ultimate position of By and a Station, no action was taken till last year, when it was decided to place the station immediately to the north of the Hancock Bridge. The designs were drawn up by Mr. T. W. Pearson, the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, and the work, which was commenced in May, 1893, under his supervision, would have been completed long ago, had it not been for the late arrival of the iron materials for the over-bridge from England. However, taking into consideration the masonry work, which was to be raised for the structure without obstructing the railway traffic, the buildings were constructed in fairly quick time. A heavy retaining wall was built to support the buildings and the roadway of the Bombay Flour Mill Company, at the foot of which the down-platform has been constructed. The station, which was opened yesterday, is approached from the Hancock Bridge, the booking office being built on a level with the bridge roadway, and at the end of the raised passage a flight of stone-steps gives access to the down-platform, and an iron over-bridge with a flight of steps to the up-platform. Under the retaining wall, several arches were made to provide accommodation for the passengers, waiting for trains. The utmost has been made of the limited space at command, and a station has been provided at a point where it seemed almost impossible to build one. The station which has cost the company about Rs. 70,000, will supply the crying want of the people residing in the Mazagon district. The Tramway Company has lately extended their line up to the Hancock Bridge, and this will add greatly to the convenience of people going to and coming from the newly-built railway station. Nearly twenty-five down-trains and an equal number of up-trains, running between Victoria Terminus, Coorla, Thana, and Kalyan, will stop at the Mazagon Station during week-days, except on Saturday, when two more up-trains running between the above places, will stop at the new station. On Sundays sixteen down and seventeen up-trains will stop there. First, second, and third class passengers, including periodical ticket holders, also luggage and parcels will, for the present, be booked from and to the new Mazagon Station and the stations between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan both inclusive.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A LEVEL-CROSSING.

An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the Curry Road Railway Station, regarding the death of Raghooba Davidcen, aged eighteen years, a mill-labourer, employed in the Morarji Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Mills, and residing with his brother at Parel. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appears that at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, on Saturday night, an up-goods train was signalled at the Curry Road Railway Station, and the gate-keeper, Ladoo Rama, who has been in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the last twenty-five years, closed the level-crossing gate on the down-side. There was another gate-keeper in charge of the up-side gate, and he also shut his gate. A few seconds after the gates had been closed the up-train arrived, and was slowly passing along when the down Poona passenger train came up and passed through the station without stopping. After both the trains had passed away, the gate-keeper Ladoo went to put up the signal, and as he was going to the lever to put it up, he saw some white substance lying between the rails of the down-line and about twenty paces away from the level-crossing gate on the down-side. The gate-keeper went up to the object, and found it to be the corpse of a man. On examining the body more closely with the aid of a lantern, which he had in his hand, he noticed that his head was crushed, and that an umbrella and a pair of shoes were lying near him between the rails. Ladoo raised an alarm, and the assistant station-master and some porters at once ran to the spot. The assistant station-master sent a telegram to the railway police, who came upon the scene within half-an-hour, and had the body removed outside the rails. There is a wicket gate on each side of the level crossing gates, and there is some wire fencing near the down-side gate. Any person can pass through the wicket gates when the level crossing gates are closed. There are four porters on duty at the station, one of whom is a gatesman and another a signalman. The gateman Ladoo stated that there was no one standing near the down-gate when he closed it before the passing of the trains. The body of the deceased was identified, yesterday morning, by his brother Bassant, who went there in search of him. The jury after hearing the evidence of the gate-keeper and other porters, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

CAREY'S AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Mr. Carey's Australian Variety and Dramatic Company, on Saturday, gave a performance, at the Gaiety Theatre, before a large audience. The promise held out by Mr. Carey was fulfilled to the letter, and a very attractive and amusing programme was provided. Owing to the inability of fulfilling the engagements, on the part of some of the local amateurs, who had promised to assist Mr. Carey and his family the ever popular piece, "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," could not be staged; but a good substitute for the play was found in "Miss Baker." The refreshing comedy, "Delicate Ground" was followed by a variety entertainment. Miss Cinthia Carey's songs were repeatedly encored, and Mr. Carey himself was received most heartily. The Carey family have already proved great favourites with the Bombay theatre-going public, but it must be mentioned that little Miss Dot Carey, styled the smallest artiste in the world, has improved considerably. Certainly in Bombay a child of Dot's age has not before been able to bring down the house by her serio-comic songs, graceful dances, and admirable acting which would do credit to actors of an older growth. The programme was rather too long, but the pleasant songs, funny recitals, and artistic ability displayed made the audience forgot that it was past midnight before the entertainment concluded. Encouraged by the patronage afforded on Saturday night Mr. Carey intimated that he would give a series of performances at the Gaiety.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Mr. Byramji Padabhoy Banaji, of Bombay, hassent us some correspondence between himself and Government, in which he proposes certain amendments in the Indian Companies' Act.

Briefly his proposals are :—

I. That when a company has lost 50 per cent. of its capital it should be compelled to wind up.

II. That the annual accounts should be published in the local papers and *Government Gazette* at least a week before the annual meeting.

III. That no machinery and plant, exceeding Rs. 25,000 in value, should be purchased by the directors of a company without the sanction of a general meeting.

IV. That Government should appoint one of the auditors.

V. That the prospectus and articles of association should be printed in the Vernacular as well as in English.

We must confess at once that we fail entirely to see what benefit these additions would confer on shareholders.

Mr. Banaji seems to imagine that if Government were to appoint one or more auditors, "the benefit accruing to the shareholders would be immense." We do not agree with him. Such appointment would make no difference whatever; it would introduce red tape into the accounts, and be no check on dishonest agents. We do not agree with him that companies' agents are dependent for the accuracy of their accounts on the good faith and honesty of their auditors. A dishonest management can manipulate accounts, and, if the *animus furandi* is present, it will be extremely difficult for any auditor to detect the fraud.

The well-being of joint-stock companies depends on the honesty and ability of the directors and officers, and not on the auditors. Mr. Banaji publishes a list of seventy-one mills in the Bombay Presidency to point his moral and adorn his tale. Of these forty-four, he says, are working at a loss, and the shares are at discounts, varying from 13 to 90 per cent. But, on the other hand, eight are worked by private owners and eleven at a premium, and a perusal of the list would seem to show that good agents generally mean good management.

We deny that in Calcutta joint-stock companies will be found to be working at a greater loss than in Bombay; and our advice to Mr. Banaji is to mind his own business and to leave the Government to mind theirs. —*Capital.*

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

CONVERSION NOTIFIED.

The following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday morning :—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Accounts and Finance—Public Debt.

I.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock-Certificates" issued in lieu thereof.]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

"This Note (or Stock-Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely :

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General-in-Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

II.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock-Certificates issued in lieu thereof'" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
" " " 1st May 1865,
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year of date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation :

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55, on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight and a-half pies per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(c) On Notes of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pies per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans above-mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

III.

No. 3259.

Simla, 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that—

Until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock-Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another :

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. Upon such notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (b) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of the 1st May, 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pies per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor-General-in-Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[* The above was published as an Extra Edition at noon on Saturday.]

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Dhakoo Rama pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. For the last twenty years, the prisoner had been practising thefts, and had during the period spent some twelve or thirteen years in jail. Mr. Justice Starling remarked it was quite evident imprisonment had no effect upon the accused, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Vittoo Gopal, a coachman, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with rash driving, on the night of the 6th May last, when he knocked down one Mooljee Lukhmisingh, and drove over him, inflicting injuries which resulted in the man's death. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Mr. J. Crummey, the Senior Superintendent of Police, who had been to Mussourie, on three months' privilege leave, returned to Bombay, on Saturday morning, and resumed charge of the E Division from Mr. Butterfield, who reverted to his old appointment as Inspector of Police, E Division.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, Third Judge, Small Causes Court, who has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India within the period of his leave, and who arrived in Bombay from England, on the 23rd ultimo, took charge of his office, on Saturday, after office hours.

In connection with the army reorganization scheme it is understood that the present Eastern Circle of the Military Accounts Department will continue to have Calcutta as its headquarters.

The Forest Report for Burma in the year 1892-93 shows a net surplus revenue of over thirty-nine lakhs of rupees, absolutely the best on record. The average annual surplus for the previous five years is only twenty-four lakhs and-a-half

The percolation through the dam of the Gohna Lake is so small that it only amounted at first to one-seventh thousand part of the water flowing into the lake. It is now even less than this, as the volume entering the lake has largely increased during the rains. Percolation has, therefore, ceased to be an important factor in connection with the rise of the water level.

The railway authorities at Rawal Pindi recently made over to the local police a large box containing ingots of gold and other valuables. The box was booked by a native passenger as containing wearing apparel, but on arrival at Nowshera the officials of the station became curious owing to the weight of the box, and on insisting to see the contents the owner vanished. It is surmised the gold, &c., are the results of a robbery down-country.

The Bengal Government, last year, was more fortunate than usual in its legal affairs. The percentage of original cases decided in its favour was nearly 77, a decided improvement on the record of 1891-92 and 1892-93. In one notable case, decided against Government in a Lower Appellate Court, it was held that the Tirhut State Railway was liable to pay damages for goods, although the servant of the consignee had signed a risk-note.

In a suit between a Hindu wife and husband, in the Bangalore Munsiff's court, a case has, it is said by a local paper, turned up during inquiry, which is likely to engage the attention of the public a great deal more than the notorious Tanjore forgery case. Certain documents which appear to have been forged, bear the seals, endorsements, and initials of responsible officers of the Court of Justice in the Bangalore District.

Exports show a net decrease in value of twenty-eight lakhs, accounted for chiefly by the dullness of the wheat trade, the shipments of wheat being smaller to the value of twenty-five lakhs. Exports of raw sugar show a steady decline; those of refined slighter diminution. On the other hand, shipments of tea were 72 per cent., and of coffee 14 per cent. a higher in value than in April, 1893. In the former case the large increase is due to heavier takings by Persia or to trade that passes through that country. The trade in indigo shows an improvement of 71 per cent.; cotton, a relapse to the extent of 16 per cent.

A Civilian correspondent writes to protest against a recent description of the Civil Service probationer as a person engaged "in picking up a little law and Hindustani on the outskirts of the University teaching system." He assures us that most of these young men work hard, and he encloses a formidable list of the number of subjects they have to take up and the tests they have to go through between passing the competitive examination and qualifying finally for the Service. We do not doubt the perfect correctness of these statements; but looking at the matter from the only point we were concerned with in the paragraph that contained the offending sentence, the relative cost, namely, of the Civilian and the Coopers Hill man to the State, the only fault that we can discern in our presentment of the case is that it might have been pushed a good deal further. It might have been added that the young Civilian arrives in India so ill equipped as a professional man, that he has immediately to be put to school again. What with fresh law and language examinations, departmental tests in codes and accounts, survey classes and what not, for his first two years, as far as the public is concerned, he is much less of an officer than a highly paid pupil. On the other hand, who has ever heard of a young engineer coming out from Coopers Hill insufficiently prepared as far as training went for the work he is called upon to do? On the contrary, the complaint is notoriously the other way, that the system is one of cutting blocks with razors. A young engineer with his head stored with theory sufficient for the building of a Sukkur Bridge, or the driving of a Khojak Tunnel, finds himself left to rust in weighing ballast and other such occupations, which, by no means, represent the value of the services he is capable of rendering to the republic. Of course, there are many other ways of looking at the matter; but at any rate it is impossible to deny that in the Coopers Hill recruit the State gets a very valuable servant at an undeniably cheap price.

The Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for April are interesting inasmuch as they give the first indication of how the new Sea Customs Act is likely to work. The leading feature is the amount of the imports, which, in spite of the new tariff, exceed those of April, 1893, by 21 per cent. At first sight this would seem to be one of those apparent anomalies which are always turning up in the regions of currency and commerce; but closer analysis shows that it is largely due to the quantity of cotton piece-goods and yarns, which, of course, are still duty free, that have been coming into the country. This large importation has, no doubt, been chiefly speculative. Both at the ports and in the provinces, dealers generally have been clinging to the idea that the imposition of the cotton duties was imminent. It may be assumed, therefore, that the very considerable excess consignments of cottons, have mostly gone into godown, and that the seeming increase in trade will be absorbed during the course of the current year. Imports of railway plant and rolling stock, another free entry, have risen by 12½ lakhs. The principal items of decrease are, nearly 20 per cent. on metals, and about 45 per cent. on oils. In the former case the reduction is an all-round one, practically the only exception is steel, which shows an improvement, but in iron and copper the falling-off is most marked. As regards oils, it is noticeable that consignments of kerosine are lower than in the April of 1892 and 1893, by 38 per cent. and 59 per cent., respectively. Imports of silver coin and bullion show a reduction of 8 lakhs ounces as compared with April, 1893, and of 4 crores ounces as compared with April, 1892. Taking the corresponding values in rupees, the above represents a deficit of 35 lakhs as compared with April, 1893, and one crore 32 lakhs as compared with April, 1892. With the five per cent. duty now put upon silver, in addition to its exclusion from the mints, it seems improbable that we shall ever again see a flow of the raw metal to this country like that of last autumn; but the remembrance of that extraordinary movement is enough to warn one of the dangers of prediction.

An important letter has been received by the Secretary of State from Zanzibar describing a severe drought which prevails there. The monsoon rains have failed on the East African Coast from Mozambique through Zanzibar to the British East African territory. Fears of famine are entertained. The letter has been forwarded to India in view of the possible connection the failure may have with the progress of the Indian monsoon. The Zanzibar rainfall was only twelve inches to May 3 this year; last year the fall up to the same date being thirty-four inches.

News has come of an invasion of Pahang by Si Rahman, the leader in the rising there in 1891-92. The invaders have sacked several villages, and are said to have killed nine Sikh police. Reinforcements of Sikhs are hurrying thither from Singapore, Selangor, and Jelebu.

It is satisfactory to learn that the mortality from cholera in Calcutta, last year, was the lowest recorded during the past decade. Owing to the excessive rainfall there was an increase in the mortality from fever, but the general death-rate for the town area of Calcutta was only 21·4 as against 23·7 per thousand in the previous year. In Howrah the mortality was 55·9 as against 27·1, a very satisfactory decrease; but in the suburban area, where the ravages of fever were unusually great, there was a rise in the general death-rate from 34·8 to 37·1 per thousand. The number of outdoor patients treated by the Calcutta medical institutions increased by 25,000 during the year. This growth of activity was common to all except the Medical College, Chandney, and Howrah General Hospitals, but it includes some 9,000 patients of the Dufferin Victoria Hospital, the statistics of which were included last year for the first time in the returns of the Calcutta medical institutions. In concluding his remarks on the annual report, Surgeon-Colonel Harvey expresses the opinion that there has been a marked advance of recent years in the general efficiency of the Calcutta medical institutions, that the work has been better done, material improvements have been introduced, the patients provided with greater comforts, the death-rate lowered, and the cost diminished.

As Sir Mortimer Durand will not join his appointment at Teheran until September, writes a contemporary, the English Foreign Office would do well to send him to St. Petersburg on a special Mission in connection with the Russo-Afghan frontier question. The settlement of the points at issue as regard the Pamirs and the Upper Oxus Valley seems no nearer a solution than it was six months ago, and yet it is of the utmost importance that the limits of Russian territory in that quarter of Central Asia should be clearly defined. So long as there is any doubt as to how far the Cossack may venture from the outpost at Murghabi, there will always be the risk of collisions similar to that which happened at Soma Tash, in 1892. The Russian officer of the Yanoff or Grombchevtski type does not stick at trifles in his filibustering expedition on the Roof of the World. He knows quite well that if he makes a mistake, as Yanoff did in his dealings with Younghusband and Davidson at Bozai Gumpaz, his Government will secretly express approval of his conduct though they may have to apologise openly for his blunder. What, for instance, could be more significant than the adventure of Venofski in Roshan, last autumn, when a British Mission was actually in Afghanistan? That officer, the son of the Russian War Minister, deliberately tried to force his way through a district held by the Afghans, and if his attempt was foiled without bloodshed it was only because his escort was not strong enough to try issues with the levies opposed to it. Vanofski blustered and talked big of the punishment that would fall upon the Roshanis if they persisted in barring his way, but he could not overawe the Amir's Governor of the Province. Now an incident of this kind may occur again this summer, for there is no telegraph to Murghabi, and the Russian officers there consequently enjoy great freedom of action.

A number of young military officers, now serving in the Gilgit Agency, will revert to ordinary service in India, or be released on leave during the next few months, their places being taken by others from India. The oftener changes of this kind are made the better, as service on the Kashmir border is excellent training for subalterns of the Indian army, who may have to share in future expeditions on the border.

A memorial window was dedicated at St. John's Cathedral Church, Hong Kong, on Sunday, by Bishop Burdon, in memory of the cricketers who lost their lives in the Bokhara in 1892.

The Russians are reported to be building a branch railway from Merv towards Penjdeh, but the news has not been substantially confirmed. The line is a necessity to them from a military point of view as giving rapid communication with their outposts on the direct road to Herat.

The plague at Hong Kong shows no signs of abatement. For several days the number of deaths rose to nearly a hundred per day, but latterly the numbers have fallen to nearer eighty per day, and it is a hopeful sign that the number of admissions is materially reduced. The soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment are all doing well, and one has almost recovered. Unfortunately, three other members of the Garrison—two Shropshires and one Artilleryman—have developed symptoms of the disease, and have been removed to the Hygeia for treatment. A movement is on foot for allowing the transference of Chinese patients from the Hong Kong Hospitals to Canton. H. E. Sir W. Robinson has given his sanction to this step. His Excellency, in the Legislative Council, made an important statement bearing upon the plague. He shadowed the future policy of the Government in dealing with insanitary houses, and also advocated an extension of the water supply. By the new proposal the whole of Taipingshan will probably be razed to the ground, and that portion of the city re-arranged on a more sanitary and wholesome basis.

Mr. A. McConachie has been elected by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce to act as its representative in the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. T. H. Whitehead.

The teamen at Kinkiang are reported to be making big profits this season. The number of houses doing business has been reduced by one-half, consequently there is less competition. A Russian tea merchant, who has evidently been endeavouring to negotiate sales direct with the growers, has been beaten on the hills at the instigation, it is believed, of the native tea-dealers.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd June, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 86,044-4-5, and for goods, &c., Rs. 76,091-9-6, making altogether Rs. 1,62,135-13-11, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 155-9-7. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,89,111-14-4, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 181-5-1.

Vague reports come to hand, from day to day, regarding the ravages of the plague in Canton and district. It is believed that the disease shows signs of abatement, but the daily record of deaths is still very high.

The East Indian Association has been strengthened by the inclusion of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava and General Lord Roberts as vice-presidents and Sir Gerald Seymour FitzGerald and Mr. Lesley Probyn as members of the council. A memorial to the Secretary of State against the exclusion of cotton goods from the recently imposed export duties was passed at a meeting of the council.

"Palmerston's Borough," the volume of reminiscences compiled by Mr. Snell, opportunely recalls Lord Palmerston's racing connection with the borough he so long represented in Parliament. In those days Tiverton had its race meeting, and from his first election in 1835 to his death thirty years later, Lord Palmerston, whether as Premier or in Opposition, was a liberal subscriber to the Prize Fund, and a regular attendant on the race-course. In one of his many encounters on the local hustings, he was taunted with not having a horse good enough to run at Tiverton. He did not forget the hint, and the next year his colours, green jacket and orange cap, were seen on Tiverton race-course, and his mare, Ilions, came in first by several lengths. Lord Palmerston gave the winnings to the Prize Fund, and often after his horses ran at Tiverton.

THE CRISIS IN DUNDEE: A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

An attempt is being made in some quarters to attribute to bad management or to bad buying the present deplorable condition of the Dundee jute trade.

But what are the facts? At this moment excellent works are standing, and can be bought at one-third of their cost. Can there be any stronger proof that there is no confidence among business men in the immediate future of the trade? It is no secret that one of the largest and best-managed works, whose balance-sheet is just published, shows a very heavy loss on the year's working. The failure of Messrs. Kinmond, Luke and Co., and of Messrs. William Laird and Co., of Forfar, as well as other serious stoppages and private arrangements, or rather attempts at private arrangements, justify—and more than justify—all we wrote a few weeks ago. Besides, Calcutta is now offering goods to New York at prices which appal Dundee.

The true cause of the trouble is the over-extension of machinery all the world over. Then there is the geographical protection of Calcutta, which enables the Indian manufacturers to sell their surplus at a loss if by so doing they can get a profit in India on the bulk of their productions. Finally, there is the protection of the idustry all over the Continent. While Continental manufacturers get into their ports as much Indian jute fibre free as they can spin, at the same time they impose a duty of much more than 100 per cent. on the *wages* of Dundee-made goods.

Dundee wonders that jute does not fall; but when one reflects that she has now become the insignificant buyer of only one bale out of every four bales sold, it is manifest that her power over the jute market is greatly broken.

It has not been found possible to attain any settlement of the affairs of two unfortunate manufacturers who are in trouble. Nor is it unlikely that the affairs of a spinning concern are to be arranged, and a notice is posted that the works, employing 300 hands, are to be stopped. The outlook at the moment is gloomy indeed. A reduction of 10 per cent. in wages is proposed, but this is resisted, so that it seems likely that more looms will be stopped and more idle hands flung into the streets to swell the crowd of unemployed who suffer from recent disasters.

It does seem strange, in face of all this, to read that large works in Calcutta have begun to run 22 hours per day with the electric light and the relay system. That this should be possible in British India to the utter demoralisation of the home trade does seem strange indeed. The moment has not yet come, but it is rapidly approaching, when the working people will feel the pinch, and then the Governmen may perhaps issue a real Royal Commission to inquire quickly and promptly what is to be done. "British India," it is said "was not won by the efforts as our people to become the cause, under utterly unfair condition of destruction of the wages fund of the people of these islands." Lancashire also will perhaps soon have something to say to this ruinous competition. The dumping down of surplus goods of protected countries, and especiallty of India, is to become the speedy ruin of the industries on which our people depend. This—and no other political problem—is the burning question of the hour.

The men who know the trade best are most of all alive to the danger. The thing has been advancing like a rising tide. Now it comes to the dangerous and stifling point. Men have persuaded themselves that this crisis would pass away. It now begins to be felt that there is a new factor at work, a new kind of competition which makes recovery hopeless. This is the true picture of the feeling common in business circles to-day. The working people do not realise it at all. They are dreaming of unions and the "living wage," while every hour new jute machines started on the Continent and in India are one after another destroying every chance of having any wage, great or small, in Dundee. The problem before the country is one which never occurred to the mind of Richard Cobden, and it will require the wisest and most clear-headed men to approach it, with sagacity without prejudice, and with open minds, if the industry of the country is to be saved from ruin. The professional classes do not yet feel nor realise it. They imagine it is only one of the usual storms which affect trade, and smile at the anxieties of men who know the real danger of permanent trouble to the trade. Unless a speedy and far-reaching change of conditions quickly occurs, all classes—professional men, shopkeepers, and owners of house property—will before many months are past be as deeply concerned in the crisis as are the men in the trade who see the impending peril.—*Textile Mercury.*

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel P. H. Greig, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The 70th Field Battery, quartered at Dinapore, are the winners of the Beatty Shield for Temperance during the past year.

During the current summer 14,687 men, 656 women, and 1,354 children of the European garrison in the Bengal Presidency are located in the hills.

Lieutenants H. J. Naylor, Dublin Fusiliers, and E. A. Fgan, West Kent Regiment, have been appointed to the 6th Bombay Cavalry and 10th Bombay Infantry, respectively, on probation for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned are detailed to attend the next equitation class, which will be held at Lucknow with the 16th Lancers on the 1st proximo :—Lieutenants Badcock, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Sarel, 11th Bengal Lancers; Ganssen, 8th Bengal Cavalry; McConaghey, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

The Government of India have approved of Volunteer officers being allowed to qualify at the examinations in military law, field fortification, and military topography in addition to the examination in tactics, on the understanding that no extra capitation grant will be given.

It has been decided that the number of Roorkee trained native surveyors in the native army will be gradually reduced to 100. Only those men who pass out with the higher certificates will receive the authorised extra allowance. Men given regimental staff appointments will also cease to draw allowances in future.

In connection with the accident on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kapri in November 1891, in which certain men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were killed and injured, the Railway Company have paid £375 to relatives of deceased men and £865 to the eight injured men, or about one-fifth of the amounts claimed.

The undermentioned have leave out of India :—Brigadier-General F. Lance, Commanding Presidency District, for 60 days; Major B. J. C. Doran, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 90 days; Lieutenant H. D. N. Maclean, Scottish Borders, and Lieutenant G. J. Soady, 19th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months; Colonel E. A. Money, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, for 7 months; Captain G. M. Gloster, Devonshire Regiment, and Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, for 6 months.

A petition is now before Parliament from R.A. and R.E. officers, who originally belonged to the Indian Artillery and Engineers. Owing to an irregularity in the course of promotion, there are eight or ten major-generals in these branches, who draw only 1,002 rupees a month, while officers of the Staff Corps, who were their juniors at Addiscombe, draw 1,295. This injustice has been twice pointed out to the India Office by the Government of India, but without result. Sir George Chesney, who has taken charge of the petition, may possibly obtain for them some redress from Parliament, but the way in which officers' claims have recently been treated should forbid sanguine expectations.

The *Pioneer* writes: "We noticed, last year, that the task of provisioning the troops in the Gilgit Agency had been much lightened since a British officer had undertaken the work. The coolies and the owners of the animals employed in transport had no longer objections to enter into engagements, having discovered that their pay would be given to them in full and that the days of forced labour had passed away. They had still some hesitation about working right through to Gilgit, as in bygone days many who had ventured so far had never returned or had lost their mules and ponies. But Captain Yeilding, who has charge of the annual operations, has now so completely won the confidence of these men that, this summer, they have agreed to to go even as far as Hunza-Nagar. This will greatly facilitate the movement of stores to the most advanced posts, local transport being costly and difficult to procure. Captain Yeilding, too, is about to try the experiment of using camels between Bandipur and Gilgit, a party of Afghans with eight hundred of these camels having agreed to join him. The passes to be crossed are unquestionably much higher than those in Northern Afghanistan, over which kafilas travel to and from Central Asia, but the Afghan camel is a hardy brute, and he will probably prove equal to the work required of him on the Gilgit road. The experiment in any case will be an interesting one, and if it should turn out a success a reduction in the heavy expenditure incurred each year on this special transport service will be effected."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of 15th June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mr Henry Rigg
Rev J A Sellars
Mr Arnold
Mr Hickie
Mrs Donald and infant
Mr F G Rowe
Miss Gostling
Mr Hopwood
Mr W Morrison
Mr A Huntley Gordon
Mr G Wallington

From Brindisi.

Col Spratt
Mr A Toulmin
Mr D Cameron
Mr J H Jones
Mr F H Goldthorpe
Miss Gilchrist
Mr H P Burt
Mr Evelyn Gray
Mr G D O'Swell
Mr H R James
Mr C H Bickerton
Mr R S Johnson
Mr J K Spence
Major Wrench
Col Chatterton
Surg-Maj Leishman
Genl Gataore
Mr Bowse
Mr Benett
Miss Henderson
Mr W Smith
Mr Gilchrist
Mr E A Woodehouse
Surg-Capt R J Parry
Mr McGregor
Mr A D Wilson
Rev H S Patterson
Mr J F H Collett

From Port Said.—Mrs J Kraft

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, June 15.

The Court.

A State Ball was given on Friday last, by command of the Queen, in Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Aldershot, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment.

The Duke of Connaught, on Saturday, opened the new buildings of the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital, which have been erected at a cost of £16,000.

Parliamentary.

The House of Lords sat for a few minutes, on Friday, when the Indian Railway Companies Bill was read a second time, and the Trout Fishing (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. On Monday, Lord Denbigh moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act. The Lord Chancellor objected, but the motion was carried by 49 against 26. In reply to a question, Lord Kimberley gave some explanation of the Government action in Uganda. On Tuesday, the Prize Courts Bill and the Public Works Loans Bill were severally read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, Sir E. Grey stated, in answer to a question, that Germany had made no general protest against the Anglo-Belgian Convention, satisfactory assurances having been given on certain points. The Finance Bill was again discussed in Committee, and Clause 3 was passed. On Monday, Captain Naylor-Leyland called attention to the agricultural distress in Essex, and moved for a revaluation of tithe and the diversion of the land tax to local purposes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to anticipate the report of the Agricultural Commission, and the motion was negatived by 205 against 163. The discussion of Clause 4 of the Finance Bill was resumed and concluded. On Tuesday the discussion of Clause 5 of the Finance Bill was continued. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to discussion of the Army Estimates.

Political.

A complimentary banquet was given, on Friday last, at St. James's-hall to the Conservative and Unionist candidates for Parliamentary representation in England and Wales. Lord Salisbury, responding to the toast of "The Unionist Cause," said that he had himself been seriously puzzled by the death duties, and only understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was heavily taxing the richer classes, and that was the only answer which Sir William Harcourt had to make to every objection urged against the Budget.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at Buxton, on Wednesday, explained the enormous burden which would be imposed upon large estates by the proposed Budget legislation.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent, denies the accuracy of a statement that the liberal Unionist members have ever given any pledge that so long as they hold their seats by the aid of Church and Conservative votes they will not support any proposal of disestablishment, though he is prepared to lay aside his opinions on that subject rather than do anything to keep a Home Rule Government in office.

A great meeting, convened by the Bishop of St. Asaph, was held at Rhyl, on Monday, to protest against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. More than 3,000 persons were present. The Bishop presided, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were spoken

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES' BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, (June 8) Lord Reay, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that its object was to give the Secretary of State for India the power now possessed with regard to English railways of sanctioning the payment of interest out of capital during construction. It was most desirable to remove any hindrances which might exist to the building of railways in India and no inconvenience had arisen from the practice in England.

The Bill was then read a second time.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Monday, June 11, The Indian Railway Companies Bill passed through Committee.

FIGHTING AT CHITRAL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 8, Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had now received news regarding the recent fighting in Chitral.

Mr. H. Fowler: Yes, sir; I have received a reply to the effect that the telegram in the newspaper is incorrect. Sher Afzul is interned in Afghanistan, and Umra Khan is not advancing on Chitral town. In recent operations against the Kafirs he may have entered Chitral territory, but he professes to be merely protecting himself from Kafir raids.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE AND THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

On Tuesday, June 12, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Europeans of the Bengal Pilot service appointed by the Secretary of State for India, and sent out from England under covenants, have been refused by the Government of India the privilege of sharing in the exchange-compensation allowance granted to European officers of the Government Service in India, on the ground that in 1856 the mode in which they were remunerated was changed so that of payment by fees instead of by salary, notwithstanding the fact that when these officers were asked to assent to the change they were assured by Government Order No. 1030, dated June 27, 1856, that "in all other respects their position, present and prospective, shall remain unaltered:"

Whether he is aware that their juniors who are paid by salary are allowed the benefits of the exchange-compensation allowance:

And, on what grounds a discrimination is made in affording the relief offered by the Government to all non-domiciled Europeans in the Indian Government Service, against the superior pilots appointed in the same manner, who had received that assurance from the Government.

Mr. H. Fowler said: There is no information on the subject in the India Office. All applications respecting exchange compensation allowance have to be made through the local authorities, who alone can judge whether the applicant is entitled to, it under the resolution of the Government of India.

THE TREATIES WITH THE ABORS.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the treaties concluded with the Abor tribes in Assam on the years 1862, 1863, and 1866 are still operative; whether the British Government is still under obligation to pay yearly to the Meyong Abors eighty bottles of rum and two seers of opium, to the Kebang Abors forty bottles of rum and two seers of opium, to the Abors of Dehang Debang Doars 100 bottles of rum, and to the Bor Abors 100 bottles of rum and two seers of opium; and, whether these payments are still made; and, if not, when they ceased to be paid, and what has been substituted.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I am unable to say whether the treaties to which the honourable member refers are still operative; I cannot, therefore, answer his other questions, but I will make inquiry on the subject.

DESTITUTE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Burnie asked the Secretary of State for India: On what grounds the India Office, after causing inquiries to be made, have decided not to aid the two young East Indians who are now in a destitute condition at Swansea to return to India; whether he is aware that, but for the charity of strangers, they would have to starve or go into the workhouse; whether he can suggest some way, official or otherwise, by which these well-deserving young men may be enabled to return home; and whether he is aware that similarly distressed Europeans in India would be enabled to return to their respective countries.

Mr. H. Fowler said: It is not the general practice of the Secretary of State in Council to defray out of the revenues of India the passage to India of natives who, like these two oculists, have come to this country for purposes of their own; it is only for special and exceptional reasons that he does so, and it was held after consideration that such reasons did not exist in this case. It is true that destitute Europeans in India are, under the provisions of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, sent to Europe if they have been arrested as vagrants and have passed through a workhouse.

AN IMPERIAL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presided, on June 8, in the Queen's Hall, over an "Imperial Temperance Meeting," convened by the Metropolitan Women's Total Abstinence Union, for the purpose of protesting against "our national policy of raising revenue by promoting the misery, crime, and degradation of the people."

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., moved: "That the traffic in strong drink, as now carried on by merchants belonging to our Empire, and by the Governments of India and of the Crown Colonies, has become a source of demoralisation in almost all parts of the globe, and is proving a serious stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel and civilisation." (Cheers.) Speaking of the consumption in the Colonies of alcohol, opium, and Indian hemp, he said, with regard to the last-named, that the three worst Governments in the world—the Turkish, Egyptian, and Greek Governments—prohibited its use: yet in India the Government derived revenue from it. ("Shame.") The Government of India was the potboy of India. (Hear, hear.) It was wrong to derive revenue from vice. The slave trade was bad, and people decided to suppress it. They did not decide to put it under Government protection, and make it a source of taxation. If we were going to convert India to Christ, we should have to live Christian lives and govern the country upon Christian principles. (Hear, hear.) We wanted to get on with missionary work, but it could only be done by men and women who declared that intoxicating liquor knew no place in their diet. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. Hackett (of Allahabad) supporting the resolution, said he had been for some years past in India as a missionary. It was incorrect to suppose that England had introduced intoxicants into India, as for ages past the natives had manufactured strong drinks and deleterious drugs. Nevertheless, England was now in India with the Bible in one hand and a bottle of whisky in the other. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fred. Sessions (of Ceylon) said that while the merchants were perhaps solely to blame in Africa, and possibly in some other places, the people of this country could not escape from the fact that wherever liquor was sold under the British flag the Government was a partner with the merchant in the traffic. (Hear, hear.) There was the universal testimony of missionaries from all parts of the world as to the evil of the drink traffic. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. Hastings (of South Australia) moved:—"That the chairman be requested to sign, on behalf of this meeting, the foregoing resolutions, and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Secretaries of State, and to every metropolitan member of Parliament."

M. P. N. Chakraburty (of India), in seconding the resolution, observed that the religion that produced the most sensitive conscience and the best morality ought to have the first place in the world. For his part he thought the Christian religion would have a better chance if it were dissociated from the drink. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to have to state, as he did very deliberately, that of all the natives of India those who had been converted to Christianity showed the largest percentage of drunkards. Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried.

The draft mining rules, framed, some time ago, by the Government of India, are being acted upon by the Administrations, but they are likely to be revised before being finally sanctioned. They are said to offer scant encouragement now to men who are honestly bent upon developing the mineral wealth of the country. The Government, since the days of the gold mania, says the *Pioneer*, have been unable to discriminate between the speculative company promoter and the capitalist who is ready to risk his money in mining enterprise. "Wild cat" schemes should unquestionably be squashed before the investing public are deluded by them; but at the same time the authorities should assist by every means in their power all persons who can show that they do not intend to float a company merely for the sake of the promotion money. At present independent exploration of mineral-bearing areas has practically been stopped, and the Geological Department is so short-handed that it cannot possibly do its duty either to the public or the State. Until the Government adopt a more liberal line of policy there will be no progress in legitimate mining in India.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POWERS AND AFRICA.

There is no abatement in France of the feeling excited against the recent arrangements entered into by England in relation to Africa, and as regards the Congo convention in particular the aimosity exhibited is marked and somewhat disquieting. From Germany, [illegible] reported that public opinion is extremely unfavourable to the assumption by our Government of a right to enter into agreements with the Congo Free State which is under the tutelage of the Powers, without any previous consultation with them.

The following reports from correspondents reveal the position of affairs:—On Friday, June 8, the *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed—In diplomatic quarters the *Journal Officiel* was scanned with more than usual care this morning to see if the strong language used by M. Hanotaux yesterday had been attenuated in any degree in the official report of his speech. It was held to be satisfactory that the statement, "France considers this Convention as illegal, and so far as she is concerned, null and void," has been slightly qualified by the words, "Jusqu'a plus ample informe" (until further information). This qualifying phrase has placed M. Hanotaux high in the estimation of the Corps Diplomatique. It is thought that although not averse to Court popularity by adopting the prevalent tone of Anglophobia, he is cool and collected, and has cleverly contrived by his "Jusqu'a plus ample informe" to provide a side issue by which he can withdraw from the position he has taken up, if it should be found inexpedient to hold it.

The papers are, as a rule, delighted at the whole tone of the debate. The unanimous vote which closed it is pointed out as a proof that, whatever internal dissensions may exist French patriotism is ever united against foreign aggression. The *Lanterne*, the *Nation*, and other papers of that description are indulging in flourishes of their warlike pens, but the general tone of the Press is less unfriendly towards England than was to be expected. The *Temps* thinks that if the French Government permitted the Convention to be carried out "it would incur a series of humiliations, the consequences of which must inevitably be a complete rupture with the rival Powers, or else the contingent abandonment of all its colonies." That journal also flatters itself that "public opinion in Europe has considered that in the conflict which has arisen between France and England our adversaries had not right on their side. Turkey and Germany have joined us in our reservations, so that a hope may now be entertained that the question which has hitherto so deeply stirred our country will be settled in accordance with international law." But Belgium comes in for an unmitigated castigation. The *Temps* continues:—

As to the position of France with respect to the Congo Free State, it is perfectly well defined. Bearing in mind the unjustifiable proceedings of a Power which answers the proposal for an arbitration made to it by the French Government by concluding a treaty with England—which forgets the generosity and forbearance of France in order to transgress the principles of its political organisations, and abuses the prerogatives neutrality confers upon it—which claims to substitute the employment of force, and the armed occupation of the territories in dispute for the conscientious and deliberate examination of treaties, the only course open to the French Government is to meet such a claim by kindred arguments. Conservative measures will shortly be adopted, and we will add nothing to the steps which the Minister for Foreign Affairs is about to take in accord with his Colonial colleague, supported by the unanimity of the House.

The *Debats* says:—"The Chamber has given the Government the moral authority it needs to uphold successfully the rights and interests committed to its keeping, while leaving it that freedom of action necessary to efficacious diplomatic action." The *Radical* holds that England will not persist in "an ill-considered operation, and will probably yield, or pretend to yield, rather than raise a conflict, but, nevertheless, she will continue to fool us as she did in Egypt." The *Gaulois* thinks it necessary to point out that the question will be peacefully settled since the interests at stake do not in any degree justify a war. The *Justice* remarks:—"The Government will be able to speak to England by the voice of 527 deputies."

From Berlin a correspondent wrote on the same evening. The German Government is still averse from the summoning of a Conference on Congo affairs, but would be willing to give way if several other States expressed a desire in that direction, and put forward a definite programme. The interests of France and Germany in this matter are, to a certain extent, identical, but complete co-operation between the two countries is almst out of the question, owing both to the cordiality of the relations between Germany and England, and the distrust which such action would inspire in France. The debats in the French Chamber is generally discussed by the German papers, the *Post* drawing the inference that "the Congo Convention may now be regarded as waste-paper." The *National Zeitung* remarks that M. Hanotaux could hardly have used stronger language without risking the rupture of diplomatic relations. England, it considers, has been guilty of a breach of courtesy towards both Germany and France in leasing to the Congo State territory in reference to which that State was actually negotiating with France for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration. The *Vossische* considers that the tone of the debate will convince England that the Republic is not in a mood to tolerate that part of the Convention which has reference to the Soudan and the Egyptian Equatorial Province.

On June 9, the French Chamber passed at one sitting a Bill providing a grant of 1,800,000 frs. on this following preamble, read by M. Delcasse:—

Gentlemen, in accordance with the declarations unanimously sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies in the sitting on the 7th inst., the Government has taken the requisite measures to reinforce our posts on the Upper Ubanghi, and connect them with the coast by telegraphic and river communications. Those measures render indispensable the voting, as an extraordinary grant, of 1,800,000 frs.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris wrote (June 9): The promptness with which the House voted these supplies shows that there exists a very strong determination to convince the public and foreign Powers that in spite of the discussion it has invited respecting the Congo Convention, the French Government means to send out troops to occupy the territory in dispute. The money voted with such alacrity is to be expended in despatching reinforcements to the Mission sent out last year under the orders of Commandant Monteil. A battalion of Senegambian Rifles, with what the *Temps* describes as a "small kernal" from the Foreign Legion are to join the forces which Captain Decazes, Captain Monteil's second-in-command, has already massed at the Abiras Station, and detachments of which he is about to place in the M'Bomou Basin. Two gunboats, which can be sent out in pieces and be put together on reaching the coast, are to be sent out, and a telegraph line is to be laid between Brazzaville and Loango, with a branch line to Libreville.

The sittings of

THE COLONIAL COUNCIL

began on Thursday at the Foreign Office in Berlin. In reference to the Anglo-Belgian agreement no official statement was made, but all who spoke on the subject emphasised the necessity of safeguarding the rights of Germany in Africa. The Berlin newspapers insisted on the identity of German and French interests in that continent.

On Monday Lord Dufferin had his first interview with M. Hanotaux, but what took place has not transpired: but in the House of Commons Sir E. Grey made an announcement, which, with some justice the *St. James's Gazette* regards as "disturbing":—

The French Government have been informed that her Majesty's Government are quite willing to discuss the grounds on which the French Government objected to the agreement, and that they will be ready to enter with the French Government into a general review of all African questions pending between the two Governments.

It is quite right, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, to ascertain the grounds on which the French object to the Congo agreement, and consider whether there is any basis for the objections; but what is the use of opening up the whole African question, and entering into a "general review" of the situation at large? That seems the very best way either to drift into a quarrel with France or to allow ourselves to be jockeyed by the astute diplomatists of the Quai d'Orsay.

The newly-appointed London correspondent of the *Figaro* wrote on Sunday:—It is much to be feared that M. Hanotaux's speech may not produce the effect expected from it in France. In the fist place, the English in general have been somewhat astonished at the bitterness of certain phrases. They have been equally surprised to learn from the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Germany and Turkey had made express reservations on the Anglo-Congo arrangement. Their surprise did not last long, since some hours later Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons that Germany had merely made reservations of detail as to which she had already been given satisfaction, and that the Ottoman Government had said nothing at all. But they do not very well understand how in a written speech a Minister could commit such a serious mistake. In official circles there is greater reserve, and there is hesitation at giving an opinion on the speech of M. Hanotaux. It is easy, however, to see that it is felt that by the very vigour of certain expressions the French Minister has made it difficult for British self-respect to make certain concessions which but for this might have been made without so great an effort.

With regard to

LORD DUFFERIN'S INTERVIEW

M. Blowitz wrote on Monday:—It would be curious to show how for the last twenty-four years French foreign policy has always reflected the temperament of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Unquestionably in a case like this the having a negotiator such as M. Hanotaux does not contribute to speedy solution in spite of every good will, including his own. His sudden and rather surprising elevation and a natural but characteristic ambition oblige him "to do something," and this is an obligation which does not facilitate solutions. Inasmuch, however, as France has complained specially of the mode of procedure, of the hasty conclusion, and of not having been consulted or even warned, M. Hanotaux, who has since received the most express assurances of the deference with which England and King Leopold are animated towards France, will appeal to her enlightened intelligence. He will make her understand that this is an affair in which certain bounds must not be overstepped, and that conciliation is incumbent if France does not wish to incur the reproach of deliberate exaggeration. It may be hoped that people here, as elsewhere, will see the importance of not aggravating a situation already very difficult and delicate, and that Parliament and the Press will avoid any bitter word or irritating insinuation. After all, a treaty has been signed and constitutes a result on one side. It is therefore fair and natural, as France has unintentionally been ruffled, that she should receive all concessions consistent with the accomplished fact so as to show her that her susceptibilities have not been intentionally excited, but that there is every disposition to pacify them and to take account of the legitimate objections which she may prefer. I believe that this is the path which has to-day been entered upon, and that this first conversation warrants a hope that, with certain sacrifices freely made, diplomacy will solve a difficulty which has taken unexpected proportions, but which will be reduced to its proper limits. M. Hanotaux also will see that a true success will consist in a friendly solution, a success less striking but less ephemeral, less uncertain, than the noisy triumphs preferred by certain restless minds.

Brussels, June 12.—The question of the Anglo-Congo Convention was raised in the Chamber to-day by MM. Lambiotte and Janson, who asked what explanation the Government had to give on the subject. Count de Merode, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, spoke of the personal union which had always existed between Belgium and the Congo State. Belgium had signed the Act of Berlin, and recalling the clauses of that treaty the Minister especially directed the attention of the House to that relating to arbitration, which, he said, had not been lost sight of. The troops in the Congo State had formally received orders to avoid any conflict which might lead to bloodshed, and the fears in that respect were baseless. Moreover, negotiations on the subject were at present in progress.

On this the *Temps* remarks:

M. Janson's interpellation in the Belgian Chamber makes it possible to define the respective situation of France and Belgium in Congo affairs. It has also led the representative of the Liberal Party to recall the solid friendship which unites the two countries—a friendship which is not very consistent with the acts in Africa of the officers of the Belgian Army detached in the service of the Congo State. For this reason the interpellation will not have been in vain. On the other hand, it is much to be deplored that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count de Merode, has been so vague in his reply. We certainly understand the embarrassment in which the Belgian Government now finds itself with the worries caused by the inconceivable policy of the Congo State. It is not ignorant of the speciousness of the contention as to the personal union of Belgium and the Congo. . . . All reasonable minds in Belgium understand the dangers aroused by the diplomatic adventure which has ended in the Anglo-Congolese Treaty. They would be glad to see the obscurities which hang around this affair cleared up. Unfotunately Count de Merode's speech will not satisfy them much more than it does us. To what negotiations did the Minister for Foreign Affairs allude? If it is to the conversations of M. Hanotaux with Lord Dufferin we do not see in what way they can affect the relations of France with the Congo State. Is it to the protest of the Porte in London or to the reservations of Germany at Brussels? What, results will these exchanges of views effect on the Oubanghi? We would much have preferred a reply having reference to Franco-Congolese negotiations, but as to the treaty of May 12 and as to the eventual bases of an arbitration. The Congo Government cannot flatter itself on closing the controversy by the somewhat cavalier reply which it has made to the first observations of the French Government. Desirous as one may be to keep the difficulties within narrow limits, it should be understood in Congo Government circles that France attaches only a conventional value to the mere protests of friend-hip made during the last eight years. Something besides good words is now needed. Facts possess the most persuasive eloquence. Is it the interest of the Congo State to delay the explanations which it owes to those who justly reproach it with having violated its constitutional compact and having voluntarily put itself outside the rights of neutral Powers?

The London correspondent of the *Debats* agrees with the *Times* that no Englishman would deliberately wound

THE SUSCEPTIBILITIES OF FRANCE.

"What, however," he adds, "it is difficult to make the English understand—for in these questions they see only their own interests, and set aside all sentimental considerations—is that the tenacity with which they pursue their aim sometimes prevents their perceiving that they wound the feeling and, at times even encroach on the rights of others."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* contributes (June 12) a long article on the state of opinion in Germany, and says "it would be very unwise to ignore the very deep feeling which has been aroused in official and non-official circles throughout Germany by the Congo Agreement." He says:—

Undoubtedly Germany's objections to the Agreement are not inspired by the same general hostility to the extension of British influence in Africa which France has so often displayed, but that does not make them any the less serious or the less worthy of consideration. In the first place, as I stated yesterday, the Agreement substitutes England for the Congo State as Germany's neighbour on the north-western frontier of her East African possessions—i.e., instead of having a back door opening on to a small, neutral State which could never be her rival politically, and whose economic conditions are favourable to the development of German trade in Central Africa, Germany finds herself cut off from all direct access to the Congo State by the interposition of a first-class colonial Power, which is at the same time her foremost competitor in the commerce of the world. This alone is held to constitute so serious a modification of the existing situation to Germany's detriment that she could not be expected to submit to it without material compensations in other directions. Even were the Congo State to retain under its direct administration a narrow zone between the German boundary line and the district leased to England this would hardly suffice to disarm Germany's objections to having an English wedge inserted between her possessions and the heart of the Congo State.

GERMAN TREATY RIGHTS.

Germany also objects that her treaty rights have not been respected.

She has recognised the neutrality of the Congo State by a treaty with its Sovereign, but the same treaty also defines the frontiers of the Congo State, and a modification of those frontiers where they march with her own constitutes, in her opinion, a direct violation of the terms upon which her recognition of the Congo State's neutrality was obtained. Nor is the plea that it is not an absolute cession of territory, but a mere lease which is conremplated by the Congo Agreement regarded here as anything more than a mere play upon words. At any rate the leasing of territorial right by one Power to another is considered to be so novel and grave a departure in international law that it requires some other sanction than the mere consent of the two contracting parties.

He concludes his important communication as follows:—

Whether Germany's sensitiveness be or be not exaggerated, the spirit of moderation in which her Government has hitherto sought to approach this question must not be mistaken for weakness or irresolution. The Emperor and the Chancellor, notwithstanding their earnest desire to persevere in the friendly policy towards England which has distinguished the new regime without, it must be confessed, in any way contributing to its popularity, are, I understand, thoroughly determined that Germany's voice shall be heard and her interests respected in this matter, and it should not be forgotten that it is a much easier task to swim with the anti-English current in Germany than to try and stem it. With regard to the Congo State, there are obvious ways in which Germany can show practically her displeasure towards a State whose existence is practically dependent upon the recognition of her neutrality. Nor are weak points wanting in the armour of the British Empire where the loss of Germany's moral support would, it is believed here, very soon make themselves materially felt.

A TURKISH REPRESENTATION.

Paris, June 12 (*Times*).—It is announced here this evening that the Turkish Ambassador has delivered to the Foreign Office in London a protest by the Porte against the Congo Treaty. If this is correct, M. Blowitz remarks, it may be regarded as a success for the French Ambassador at Constantinople. M. Paul Cambon, indeed, is now one of the most eminent of French diplomatists. His skill, flexibility, and energy would be nowhere better in their place than at Constantinople, and it is clear that, having by instructions from his Government urged the Sultan to prostest, he has effected this with a promptitude unlike the usual dilatoriness of the Porte, so as not to prolong the false position in which M. Hanotaux found himself in announcing the protest before it had occurred. The question is, however, whether this protest is well founded, and even whether the Sultan was entitled to make it. If the Anglo-Congo Treaty is proved not to warrant the intervention of the Sultan, the latter will have hastily been drawn into a false position in yielding to French entreaties. In that case those who prompted the Sultan will have cause to regret having done so. This would be a blunder of little consequence in a Parliamentary country where the Cabinet alone is responsible, for a Cabinet may make a mistake inasmuch as it has the faculty of resigning, but in an autocratic country where all responsibility falls on the Sovereign, it would be unpleasant to prompt him to an unwarranted protest. [Last night in the Commons Sir E. Grey denied that the Turkish Government had sent in a protest.]

Vienna, Wednesday Night.—Referring to the protest which Turkey is said to have addressed to England against the treaty with the Congo State, the *Pesther Lloyd* cautions the Sultan to distinguish between true and false friends. "The new French Foreign Minister," it says, "spoke in grandiloquent terms of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. We know that England has never, up to the present day, questioned the principle of that integrity; but can the same be said of France? Her concern for its maintenance has not been—at least during the last ten years or so—strikingly apparent, if the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe is to be regarded as of equal value with its integrity in Africa. It would seem that France cares only for the latter, and shows the utmost indifference as to the former. M. Hanotaux's speech of Thursday last should be carefully noted in Turkey. The time will come when France will have to be reminded of the international sanctity which she now claims for the integrity of the Ottomau Empire.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, yesterday affirmed that the Emperor insists with the greatest energy on the maintenance of Germany's rights and interests in connection with both the Samoan question and the Congo Agreement.

The statement that a Turkish protest with regard to the Congo Agreement has been handed to the British Foreign Office is now admitted in Paris to be unfounded.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

A fresh cause of diplomatic anxiety has arisen from the unexpected death on Thursday last at Tadla, between the city of Morocco and Casablanca, of Muley el Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco. The news on Monday was that he had been suffering from fever for four days, but the fatal termination of the attack was unexpected, and was attended by circumstances which have given rise to rumours that he was poisoned. Apprehensions of disturbance prevailed at Fez and Casablanca, but Muley Abdul Aziz, one of the Sultan's younger sons, had already been acknowledged as his successor, and was collecting forces at Rabat to go to Fez, where no opposition to him was expected. At Tangier there was complete tranquillity. According to the latest advices the new Sultan, who is only fourteen years of age, and whose selection is believed to be the result of intrigues by the Grand Vizier, had been formally proclaimed, and the principal officers of State have sworn allegiance to him. The death of Sultan Muley Hassan was officially attributed to dysentery. The representatives of the European Powers were said to have asked for the despatch of war-vessels, and a Spanish cruiser and a detachment of a French Mediterranean fleet have already arrived off the Morocco coast.

Madrid, June 11 (*Reuter*).—The news of the death of the Sultam of Morocco caused a great sensation here both in political circles and on the Bourse. The Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito has been ordered to Rabat and the transport Segazpi has been despatched to Mazagan and Tangier to embark the first instalment of the war indemnity. The outlook in Africa is regarded here as gloomy, and Melilla and other Spanish settlements have been reinforced.

Paris, June 11 (*Dalziel*).—This afternoon a division of the French Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the men-of-war Hoche and Tage, the cruiser Neptune, and the despatch boat Lalande, received orders to proceed to the coast of Algeria in order to be able to proceed to Morocco in case of necessity at a few hours' notice.

The new Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has left Rabat, and is advancing on Fez, at the head of his troops. Generally the country appears to be remaining quiet, but there are rumours of disorders in the interior.

Lord Dufferin, it is stated, had a fresh interview on Tuesday afternoon with M. Hanotaux, but this, it is added, related not to the Anglo-Congo Treaty, but to the death of Muley Hassan, which for the time re-opens the Moroccan question. According to information from persons in a position to know what goes on at the Foreign Office, writes M. Blowitz, Lord Dufferin, in pursuance of the instructions of his Government, informed M. Hanotaux that England had no special concern in this question, and, wishing to give France a proof of her friendly disposition, was quite ready to act in concert with France and to do nothing which could be contrary to her views. England was of opinion that the Moroccan question should be dealt with in a way which would give umbrage to no European Power, the internal difficulties of Morocco being solved without the complication of any question calculated to disturb the good understanding of the Powers. These assurances, it is stated, were received with satisfaction by the French Foreign Office, which appeared much reassured as to the issue of the new difficulty created by Muley Hassan's death.

The *Times* says:—Muley el Hassan, who has just terminated a comparatively long reign, succeeded his father, Sidi Mahomed, as Emperor of Morocco in 1873. A European traveller who saw him about that time describes him as tall and slender, with large soft eyes, a fine aquiline nose, and a perfectly oval face encircled by a short black beard. His graceful action, smiling and pensive expression, low, soft voice and dignified manner impressed all beholders. People who knew him said that he was a man of mild disposition and kind heart, that he lived austerely, that he had but one wife, that before coming to the throne he drilled with his soldiers and was one of the most active among them, that he liked work and often did himself what he might have left to his servants, and that he was at once beloved and feared by his subjcts. For some years he was animated by the best intentions, being anxious to reform abuses and put an end to the exactions of his officials. At the same time, he was inclined to establish more friendly relations with foreign Powers and hoped to diminish the religious fanaticism of his people. Unfortunately, these laudable inclinations did not bear much fruit, but it must be admitted that for his want of success he was not entirely to blame. Even if he had been a man of iron will and indomitable energy he would have found it impossible to accomplish very much in the way of reform. In theory an autocart, the Emperor of Morocco has in reality very little power. Only a comparatively small part of the country is under the control of the central Government, and in this limited area the Sultan has to respect the religious prejudices of the people, and follow the advice of the religious authorities. In spite of these difficulties some little progress was made, if not in matters of internal progress, at least in relations with Europe. Travelling in Morocco is no longer a perilous undertaking, and foreigners may now wander about freely wherever the Sultan's authority is respected. The handful of Europeans who were to be found in the Empire in 1873 have steadily increased, and foreign commerce has been in some measure developed. If there has not been much movement it has at least been in the right direction.

Tangier, June 12.—News has been reboived here that Sultan Abdul Aziz's soldiers are raiding the villages in the vicinity of their camp. It is added that the population in the interior generally favour the succession of Abdul Aziz to the Sultanate.

June 13.—The Governor of Tangier has just published a decree inviting the Kabyles to come armed to the religious festival here this week. Much anxiety has been occasioned by this decree, which seems by no means calculated to result in the maintenance of public order.

Tangier, June 13.—H.M.S. Bramble arrived from Gibraltar this morning, and is now awaiting orders from Mr. Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, to proceed to the western ports with despatches, and for the purpose of watching over the safety of British residents there.

Paris, June 13.—A telegram to the *Temps* from Oran states that the cruiser Lalande reached Mers-el-Kebir this morning, and that the Hoche, Neptune and Tage are expected this evening. The same paper receives almost hourly telegrams from its correspondent at Madrid.

The correspondent also states that the Minister of War is ready to despatch 10,000 men to Ceuta in case of complications. Marshal Campos offered yesterday to undertake the direction of any possible operations in Africa, although his personal opinion is that there is nothing to be feared at the moment, as the Kabyles, who are engaged in harvesting, will not be inclined to excesses, and this will give Abdul Aziz time to make his way to Fez in order to be acknowledged by the Emirs and the religious bodies. The Marshal thinks the young Sultan is surrounded by capable men. There are dark points, however, in his opinion, in the attitude of Prince Mitley Mabomed, the eldest son of the late Sultan, and in the delay in the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity which would warrant Spain in seizing the Customs dues of the principal Moorish ports in virtue of the treaty of March 5th.

The messenger of the French Legation was reported in Tangier to have been attacked and to have had his despatches stolen.

The correspondent of the *Debats* insinuates that the Vizier acted under English influence in proclaiming Abdul Aziz. Casablanca, where there is an English Consul who has long been the Sultan's drill officer, was the first town to recognise Abdul Aziz. The inhabitants of the mountainous region between Tetuan and Fez, the correspondent adds, are in a restless state, and rival religious influences threaten to lead to anarchy. The five millions instalment of the indemnity due to Spain is in the hands of the Pasha of Mazagan.

The Spanish Government is sending an official in an armed vessel to Mazagan to demand payment of the first instalment of the indemnity due under the treaty concluded with the late Sultan.

It is reported that most of the Powers have returned favourable answers to the suggestion of Spain for common action in regard to Morocco.

A telegram (*Dalziel*) from Tangier to the *Times*, dated yesterday, says:—The remains of the late Sultan Muley Hassan were buried yesterday with great pomp at Rabat. The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of natives of the surrounding Kabyles and all the members of the consular body. Immediately after the interment, Abdul Aziz was proclaimed Sultan at the chief mosque amid the acclamations of the populace and salutes from the town batteries. The Governors of the districts in the neighbourhood of Rabat have accepted the succession.

At Larache, an official letter notifying the death of Muley Hassan and the accession of his son was publicly read, and the new Sovereign was accepted. On the other hand, some of the Elders resident at Casablanca and Rabat are of opinion that the nomination of Abdul Aziz is void according to religious tenets, the case of a youth ascending the throne not having been provided for by the laws of Morocco. It is unanimously believed that the young Sovereign will not be accepted at Fez, Marakesh or Mequinez.

Muley Hassan's Ministers all retain power for the present. The mutiny among the troops has been quelled, and Abdul Aziz has ordered three of the mutinous leaders to be beheaded. The young Sultan was still at Rabat. The absence of the neighbouring Kabyles from the religious festival this afternoon is the subject of much comment.

Muley Mohammed, the elder brother of the new ruler, protested against the accession of Abdul Aziz, and has gone to Sus, one of the Sultanates enumerated in the list of the Shereefian ruler's titles, with the object of inducing the tribes, who are noted as being among the most fanatical of the Empire, to espouse his cause and enrolling warriors under his standard. Muley Mohammed, who is known as the "one-eyed decapitator" from his love for ordering summary executions, was formerly Khalif of Marakesh, but was deposed and imprisoned there owing to his ferocity and insubordination, and was released from prison while Marshal Martinez Campos's mission was at Morocco city. He is a fanatical Musulman and detests all Europeans and Christians. He has held high command in the army.

At Fez, whither the new Sultan is marching to have himself proclaimed by the Council of Tolbas, there is another pretender to the throne in the person of the Khalif of that place, Muley Omar, a young man of about twenty.

BULGARIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes (June 13):—

During the last few days I have made diligent inquiries in well-informed quarters as to what amount of truth there is in the persistent reports respecting an improved prospect of Prince Ferdinand being formally recognised by the Great Powers. Wherever I have applied I have received the same negative answer. I am thus enabled to state positively that the situation remains unaltered. During the past seven years the Czar has refused to recognise Prince Ferdinand as the legitimate ruler of Bulgaria, and the mere dismissal of one of the Prince's Ministers could scarcely be expected to alter the Russian Emperor's resolve. It is said that he will never recognise any Catholic Prince as Bulgarian Sovereign. But, however this may be, there is not a particle of evidence to show that M. Stambouloff's resignation is in any way likely to induce the Czar to relent. The position of affairs has been described to me as the *status quo ante* with no probability whatever of any change. Many people were doubtless pleased to see M. Stambouloff relinquish office, as for a long time he had set Russia at defiance; but there is nothing in either private or official accounts received here to inspire a glimpse of hope that the Czar will ever modify his attitude towards the present Prince of Bulgaria.

According to the Treaty of Berlin the formality that has to be gone through consists in the confirmation of the Prince's election by the Porte with the assent of the Powers. The first move, therefore, would have to come from the Sultan, but there is the best reason to believe that the idea of taking any intiative in that direction is as remote as heretofore from his Ottoman Majesty's intentions.

THE KHEDIVE'S TOUR.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria says it is almost certain that the Khedive has renounced his intention of visiting England, and that he will go direct to Constantinople this month. It is not known whether this change in his programme is due to his own wishes or to the expressed desire of the Sultan.

Vienna, June 13 (*Standard*):—The mother of the Khedive arrived in Constantinople last week and alighted at the Bebok Palace. She brought a number of presents, including costly jewllery and ingenious toys, for the Turkish Princesses, the daughters of the Sultan, the eldest of whom she is endeavouring to secure for her son. She intends to stay several months in the capital but her chance of success is very slight. It would be quite an innovation to allow a Turkish Princess, especially a daughter of the reigning Sultan, to marry outside Turkey proper, and the union would also give the Khedive far too much importance. The mother of the young ruler is fully aware of the difficulties in the way, and should her efforts end in failure, she will, during her stay in Constantinople, look elsewhere for a daughter-in-law. The contradictory reports about the Khedive's inatended journey to Europe, especially as to his visit to the Bosphorus, are partly connected with these matrimonial projects.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

The forthcoming visit of King Alexander of Servia to Constantinople, writes the correspondent of the *Standard* at Vienna, is represented as having no political object, and as a simple act of courtesy, like his previous visits to the Russian and Austrian Courts. The statement is not to be taken literally. There is, on the contrary, a political object connected with it which the Servians have much at heart, and that is, to obtain from the Sultan the same concessions to the Servian Church and Servian schools in Macedonia as the Greeks have enjoyed for a long time past, and as were recently granted to the Bulgarians. It is held in Servia that Turkey can have no interest in discriminating between the different Christian churches in her dominions, and in witholding from one what she has conceded to the others. The King will do all in his power to obtain for the Servian Church equal privileges with the Greeks and Bulgarians, and the Sultan will be enabled to gather from him what one Balkan country thinks of the others.

The undermentioned gentlemen have, among others, been called to the degree of barrister-at-law:—Lincoln's Inn: Syed Abdul Majid Shah; Gokulbhai Bapuji Desai; Daulat Ram Mulchand Seth, Senior Scholar of Ayerst Hall, Cambridge; and Chunilal Balabhai Desai.—Inner Temple: Syed Ahmed Shere; and Daniel Moung Po Dan, King's College, London.—Middle Temple: Kirpal Singh; Barzore Jamshedji Dalal, Exeter College, Oxford; Francis William Moore, Calcutta University; Yusufali Yakubali Jamadar, B.A., Bombay University; Syed Ally Hasan; Iradut Ullah, Allahabad University; Asad Ali Khan; Kotaro Mochizuki, Tokio University; and Japan Kerogizaka Satish Ranjan Das.—Gray's Inn: Sheikh Meeran Buksh; and Fida Mahomed Khan, Oxford.

Dr. Robertson, C.S.I., the British Agent at Gilgit, is now in England, after having completed one of the most remarkable journeys ever undertaken in the Far East. He penetrated from Gilgit through Chitral to Kafiristan, where he lived over a year among the natives, and explored the eastern and central portions of the country. Dr. Robertson read a paper on his travels before the Royal Geographical Society on June 25. In an interview with a correspondent of Reuter's Agency, he said:—"In spite of the exceptionally rough times I had in Kafiristan, I shall always entertain kindly feelings towards the Kafirs, and, until quite lately, always cherished the hope of returning there some day."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A month ago, observes the writer on Indian affairs in the *Times*, we called attention to the old prophecy that in the year 1894-95 the sanctity of the Ganges would pass from her waters to the Narbada river. The subject has now been taken up by the Indian Press, and is producing a sense of disquiet more widely spread than the tree-smearing scare in Behar. The fact is that, what between the indignation meetings in every part of the country to protest against the sacrifice of Indian finance to the Manchester v

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE ARMY.

MR. JEFFREYS said he wished to say a few words with respect to the health of the Army. From reports which had been made to him it appeared that contagious disease, in one of the most aggravated forms, was increasing among the troops at a most formidable and terrible rate, not only at home but abroad, and especially in India and the West Indies. A return had been furnished at his request in reference to this matter by the Secretary for War, and the details were appalling. The right hon. gentleman had said, since granting the return, that it showed some irregular results, but it certainly showed a terrible regularity in the increase of the disease in recent years, the rate of that increase was less in proportion at home than at foreign stations. The return showed that the number of soldiers admitted to hospital for cases of secondary syphilis, which medical men had informed him was the worst form of the disease, was 21·2 per 1,000 in 1871, whereas during the last three years the figures had risen to 33, 35, and 37 per 1,000. If hon. members turned to page 5 of the report dealing with foreign stations they would find that, while in 1879 the number of cases of secondary syphilis was 7·8 per 1,000 in 1892 it was 20·9 per 1,000. Taking the details it was shown that in Malta the percentage of cases in 1879 was 6 per 1,000, and in 1892 it was 18·6; in the West Indies 3·9 per 1,000 in 1880, and in 1892 48·3 per 1,000, a frightful increase; in South Africa 19·1 per 1,000, in 1879, and 68·5 in 1892; China, 11·2 per 1,000 in 1879, and 58·4 in 1892; in Bengal 21·8 per 1,000 in 1881, and 55·1 in 1892; in Madras 25·3 per 1,000 in 1880 and 74 in 1892; and in Bombay 22·8 per 1,000 in 1880, and 50·4 in 1892. In presence of the great improvement in medical science during recent years this increase of disease was startling. An officer who brought home a detachment from India the other day told him that half his men were down with the disease. In the best interests of the country, as well as of the Army, the matter demanded serious consideration, and he wished to know what action the War Office intended to take to provide some remedy to combat the evil. He thought it advisable that a committee of medical men should be appointed to investigate the question, and, if possible, to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear.

Colonel Lockwood was sure that military men on both sides had but one opinion as to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. Although there were strong opinions held in the contrary direction, there was probably not a military member who, if he had a free hand and was not, unfortunately, obliged more or less to suppress his public opinion on the subject, would not deplore the fatal consequence of the repeal of those Acts. It appeared from the return which had been referred to that 26,188 men were in hospital during 1892. (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: Not all at the same time.) No, but they passed through hospital. That fact showed in itself the magnitude of the case. He cordially supported the suggestion that a committee should be appointed to inquire and report as to the best remedy for the evil.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the hon. member who had raised this question had urged it upon the Government as one requiring a radical cure and change of system. Speaking personally, he approached the subject from a neutral position, because he was never what might be called a fanatic in opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. He happened to be Secretary to the Admiralty at the time when there was a strong movement for the repeal of at least the most objectionable part of the Acts, and having looked into the facts, with the assistance of some of the medical authorities in the Navy, he came to the conclusion, which every one must come to if he considered the facts, that the Acts had been of no practical effect whatever—(cheers)—in checking the progress of disease. No doubt the statistics were distressing and even appalling; but as a matter of fact they showed that the numbers at home were diminishing, and there was nothing in the figures to warrant the belief that the removal of those Acts had had a preventive effect.

Mr. Jeffreys (interrupting) stated that, taking the most serious cases, there was a constant increase.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admitted there was a small increase in that one particular, but anyone who studied the statistics closely would find that they were governed by the most serious causes. The figures fluctuated in the most unaccountable way, and there were the most extraordinary changes, especially with regard to the foreign stations. In his opinion it was perfectly impossible to go back to the former system, and it would not be desirable to do so, because unless that system was applied to the whole population it would never be effective. (Hear, hear.) That was the opinion the best-informed people came to; and therefore on that ground alone it was idle to talk of reimposing the system of the Acts. He believed a great deal more could be done with the view of checking vice if the local authorities exerted the powers they already possessed. (Hear, hear.) There was a disposition on their part to look back with regret to the time when the State, at the national expense, by the aid of the metropolitan police, did for them that which they ought to do themselves. A great deal could be done first of all by satisfying the local authorities everywhere that it was no use to expect that the system of control by the central police authority could be re-established. They should be induced to exercise the powers they already possessed, and to come to Parliament for further powers if necessary. He had had an interview with the chief medical authorities of the Army and with certain gentlemen representing an association in which members of the Church of England and other philanthropic people were interested, and the conclusion to which all came was that this was the direction from which improvement must be looked for. The only fault he found with hon. members in bringing this question forward—and it was a question which they were entitled to bring forward—was that their action might continue to foster in the minds of the local authorities the vain idea that the country might return to a state of things which this House and the general feeling of the country had condemned. But that did not affect the deplorable facts in question. (Hear, hear.) They were constantly being considered by the medical authorities of the Army. With respect to India, where the had been a remarkable and startling development of the disease, the very best advice which he could obtain showed that the disease was not materially diminished when the extremely restrictive practices and regulations were in force in India. Since those regulations had been removed there had, no doubt, been a development of the disease; but the Indian Government had under their consideration at the present moment a certain other way of dealing with the question which was expected by good authorities to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the soldiers. Undoubtedly the state of things in India with regard to this disease was most alarming and deplorable. But very high authority supported him when he said that the cure was not to be found in any return to the old restrictive regulations. With regard to the home stations, it was very much a question for the local authorities. They had the advantage of all these men being stationed in their district, and of all their money being spent there, and it was their business to help the War Office in maintaining the health of the troops by exercising such powers as they possessed for restricting vice, and, if necessary, by coming to Parliment for larger powers. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Chesney said that as one who had long been connected with India he must add his testimony to what had been said by his hon. friend on this subject. Since the abolition of the Contagious Diseases restrictions in India the state of things had been positively appalling. There was most emphatically no ground for the assumption that the increase of the disease and the abolition of the restrictions were not intimately connected. Not only had the disease increased in amount, but there had also been a terrible access to its virulence and intensity. In some parts of India an attack was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. With respect to the efficiency of the Army, not only must the number passing through the hospitals in the year be considered—and that was more than one-third of the total strength—but there was the fact that those who were returned as cured were mostly quite unfit for the exposure of a campaign. (Hear, hear.) Then these young men came home contaminated for life and conveying this disease to other generations. In India there was no sort of doubt as to the connection between restrictions and the rise and fall of the disease. This awful increase of the disease had come because the Government had given way to a wave of hysterics. (Cheers.) The resolution was passed in the House without proper consideration, and with the most imperfect knowledge of the facts; and the Government ought to have had the statesmanlike courage to resist it. They were responsible for all the calamity which had followed. If a high moral tone were to be adopted, let it be consistent. If vice was to bear the punishment of disease, why not refuse the diseased men medical relief? These women, about whose character there was no doubt whatever, were allowed to swarm in thousands without any sort of control, and only when the young soldier, removed from all home influences, had become a sufferer was any attempt to be made to protect him. He did not know what measures the right hon. gentleman had referred to as about to be taken, but when he was in India the opinion was that there was no middle course between an abolition of the opportunities for vice or a reimposition of the restrictions. If this class of women were allowed to ply their dangerous trade, the Government ought to place restrictions on that trade. In spite of all the hysterical writing on the subject, he had never seen any serious answer to that view. (Hear, hear.)

General Goldsworthy said that having served in India he should not be doing his duty if he did not tell the House how much more serious the effects of this disease were in India than in England. No one, whatever his views might be, who had seen men suffering from the disease could help feeling pity for them. The men were sent to this country, not cured, and carrying the disease broadcast through the civil population. People imagined that the disease was confined to those who contracted it, but the most innocent people might suffer, and the hospital attendants, in spite of all precautions, were often infected. If he had been an older member of the House when the Contagious Diseases Acts were repealed he should have urged the House to pause before taking such a step without fuller inquiry. It was pitiable enough to see humanity suffering, but it was a great crime not to do what was possible to prevent humanity from suffering. (Hear, hear.) Stronger measures, he believed, must be taken in India than in England. He was not speaking for immorality, but immorality was not encouraged by checking this sort of disease.

Mr. J. H. Wilson expressed his thankfulness to the Secretary for War for his emphatic statement, the facts adduced only confirming what those who paid attention to the subject had known for years and years. He was one of the fanatics on this subject, and he was not in the least ashamed of being called a fanatic. Some of them, indeed, regarded the fanaticism as being entirely on the other side. (Hear, hear.) The statement of the Secretary for War showed abundantly that wherever this thing had been tried it had always and everywhere been a failure.

Mr. Jeffreys disclaimed the idea of having spoken as an advocate of the Act; he held that the Secretary of State and the War Office were the proper persons to devise a remedy.

Mr. Caine stated that, having been Secretary to the Admiralty at the time, it fell to his lot to conduct the investigations and report to the Board as to what steps should be taken in the dockyard towns, with a view to providing other means for lessening disease than that which the House of Commons had condemned. He had no hesitation in saying that the report fully showed that the Acts had failed for the very purpose for which they were designed, and that this justified the action of the House of Commons. He contended that no circumstances or facts had since been disclosed which would lead the House to come to any decision. Public opinion was dead against those infamous Acts. Having spent three winters in India, he held that the bulk of the disease in our Army there was due to the encouragement given to vice by the Government of India. There was no doubt whatever that if the military authorities were to discourage altogether the cantonment system the evil would be greatly lessened. A healthier moral tone among the officers of the Army in India would also do much. It was a curious fact that of the whole sickness from this cause in the Indian Army, only one-tenth existed in the native Army.'

After further discussion on the subject of forage and provisions, the vote was agreed to.

The House rose at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

MILITARY DINNERS.

THE following officers of the (late) Bombay Artillery were present at the annual dinner, which took place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on June 12:—General C. B. Fuller (in the chair); Lieut-Gens. G. Worgan and W. S. Hatch; Major-Gen D. Gaye; Col. G. Hassack; Major-Gen. G. C. Hailes; Cols. A. Blunt, T. M. Harris, and G. B. Hardy; Major-Gen. W. Denis de Vitre; Major T. B. Heathorne; Surg-Gen. Sir Guyer Hunter, K. C. M. G.; Lieut-Gen. H. Le Cocq; Cols. F. F. Sheppee and T. N. Holberton; Surg-Gen. G. Lumsdaine; Col. W. W. Woodward; Major-Gens. G. Ritchie, P. Harcourt, H. Vachell and G. T. Leishman; Col. P. Theobald; Major-Gen. W. G. Finch; Cols. W. H. Sandham and C. C. Pemberton; Major G. Graham Edwardes; Cols. F. F. Spring, A. Berkley Portman; T. H. Ouchterlony; Surg-Major E. R. Butler.

The surviving officers of the Old Garrison of Lucknow, together with some of the officers of the relieving force under Generals Outram and Havelock, celebrated their annual dinner on June 13 at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was taken by Lieut-Gen Innes, V. C. The officers of the old garrison present included Generals C.A. Barwell, C. B.; G. A. Lockhart; Major-Gens F. E. A. Charmier, Cook, James May, C. B.; A. Tullock; Lieut.-Gens. Macbean, C.B.; D. Mac-Farlane, C. B.; J. J. Macleod Innes, V. C.; Cols. F. M. Birch, H. G. Browne, V. C.; John Bonham, R.A.; W.G. Cubitt, V.C., D.S.O.; G. L. K. Hewett; R. C. Germon; C.W. Fletcher; Lieut.-Cols. T. T. Boileau, H. L. Evans; Surg.-Major H.M. Greenhow, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I.; Capt. G. L. Keir, the Rev. R. Arnold Edgell, M. A., together with Mr. R. A. Fayrer and Dr. W. H. Russell, Special Correspondent of the *Times*. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured the Chairman proposed "The memory of Sir Henry Lawrence and the brave men who fell in the defence of the Residency in 1857," which was drunk in solemn silence. Sir J. Fayrer then gave "Our native comrades of the Garrison," but for whose loyal and faithful assistance the defence could not have been maintained. The toast was most cordially received. Dr. Greenhow then proposed "The Ladies of the Garrison," whose noble fortitude under privation and hardship were beyond all praise. (Applause.) As the youngest member of the garrison present Mr. Edgell responded to the toast. The Chairman then gave "The Members of the Relieving Force under Generals Havelock and Outram." He eulogised in fitting terms the splendid services of the small force who, though three times compelled to fall back, finally succeeded in forcing their way through hordes of enemies, and at last joined hands with their sorely tried comrades in Lucknow. General Lockhart, in responding, referred to the gallant defence made by the officers and men of the illustrious garrison of Lucknow under the command of Sir John Inglis. Nothing he could say would add to the greatness of the achievement. A weak force of European officers and men, assisted by a few faithful native soldiers, kept at bay for eighty-seven days thousands of bloodthirsty fanatics, until, by God's blessing, the relieving force was able to come to their assistance.

General Lord Roberts, V. C., was present on June 13 at the annual dinner of the Punjab Frontier Force, held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square. General Sir Samuel Browne, V. C., occupied the chair, and among the other gallant officers present were the Rev. J. W. Adams, V. C.; Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, V.C.; Lieut.-Gen, Sir. J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., and General Sir John Watson' V. C. Covers were laid for ninety.

The annual dinner of the Bombay Cavalry took place on Friday, June 8, at the Criterion Restaurant (Princes' Room) the undermentioned officers attending:—Major-Gen. C. d' U. LaTouche; Cols. C. Stack, J. Watts, C. Anderson, and Fagan; Lieut.-Cols. H. Daniell and J. F. Willoughby; Major H. Hogg; Capts. Malcolmson, V.C.; Geoghegan, Kenny, Ducal, Barnett, Atkinson, C. Yorkstoine, and Sherrard; Lieuts. Benn and Stack; Messrs. C. Coombe and E. R. Butler.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The four anti-opium societies of London recently addressed a letter to his Excellency, Sieh Tajen, the late Chinese Minister to London and Paris, in the course of which they said:—

"We have for years past been engaged in seeking to enlighten our countrymen on the evils associated, both in the past and at the present time, with the opium traffic, and in endeavouring to form a public opinion which should insist on the entire prohibition of the opium export from India to China. God has been pleased to favour our efforts and the efforts of others in the same behalf, and, as your Excellency may be aware, there is now in this country a very strong feeling on the part of a large section of our people that the time has come when the Indo-Chinese opium trade should cease. . . . Such is the state of feeling against the opium traffic in this country now that any clear expression of your personal opinion in condemnation of the trade before your departure from this country would be exceedingly helpful to our efforts. We would further earnestly beg of you that, on your return to China, you would move his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to take such steps as would make it clear that China desires to bring this trade to an end. It is constantly asserted that the Indian opium trade brings in so much revenue to the Chinese Government, that it would shrink from any course which would diminish that revenue, and that it is, indeed, as much in love with the trade as the Indian Government itself. We ourselves do not believe this, and it would rejoice us exceedingly and materially strengthen our position if, in opposition to such assertions, we could secure a distinct pronouncement on the subject."

In the course of his reply, his Excellency said:—"From your letter I find that, in the matter of suppressing opium, the zeal of your philanthropic hearts during these many years has not waned, nor have your schemes of philanthropy ceased, hoping earnestly to stop the noxious evil that spring from the drug, and to insure to all the blessings of abstinence from it. . . . The efforts of the various anti-opium societies have my hearty sympathy, and what I now desire to say is merely to emphasize the fact that my Government, the local authorities, the "literate," and the people are sincere in their wish to suppress opium. That you and we feel alike in this matter is another instance that 'in the principle of doing good to others foreigners and Chinese are in accord' and that 'while there is opportunity one should think of prevention and cure.' The effects of opium indulgence are most pernicious, and if its use were to extend not only would China be ruined, but the people of India would fall into the habit and would suffer endless evils. I understand that your Government has at divers times strictly prohibited the culture of the poppy and the trade in it, and now, if the anti-opium societies would lead and guide public opinion, and would, as occasion offers, support your Government, the good resulting therefrom would be incalculable. For it is evident that, if henceforth each party would devise measures to restrict the culture and to lessen the traffic, the article would decrease, and the evil thereof cure of itself. Though the final extinction might take time, yet it would come same day. . . . My tenure of office soon expires, and my departure is at hand, but I shall consider it my duty to fulfil your earnest request in making known to my Government your benevolent desires."

THE Japanese Government, in addition to the powerful battleship to be built on the Thames, have placed an order at Elswick for a battleship of the largest size, which is to excel even the Majestic now building for our own Navy, and will take three years to complete.

THE ID FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

CELEBRATION BY THE ANJUMAN ISLAM OF LONDON.

THE feast of Eeed-uz-Zoha was celebrated on the 14th ultimo at the Royal Forest Hotel, under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam of London, which comprises representatives of India, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan, China, and Sierra Leone. The festival opened with a religious service. At the dinner the chair was taken by the president of the Anjuman, Kalie Kabier. He proposed the first toast, "The Queen-Empress and members of the Royal Family," which was drunk in the usual way. The second toast, "The Mohammedan Community," was proposed by Nusiruddin Hussein. The third toast, "The Sultan of Turkey and the Moslem Princes," was proposed by the chairman. At the latter's right sat the heir to the Sultan of Perak. The first Secretary to the Turkish Embassy, Ali Ferrouh Boy, was also present. Five toasts were drunk. That of the Anjuman was proposed by Moulvi Iradutullah, vice-president of the society. The response was made by Syed Sherfuddin Ahmed. The chairman's health was proposed by Mr. Ebrahim. Moulvi Iradutullah, barrister-at-law, in proposing the toast of the "Anjuman" (as reported in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) said:—

On this particular occasion, when religious feeling is exciting the bosom of every Mohammedan and when everyone feels sympathy for his own religion and those who profess it, and, in fact with all that concerns them, I am confident the toast will be given a hearty and enthusiastic reception. The Anjuman is a body unique of its kind. Its purpose is to produce social unity and friendly feelings among the Mohammedan residents of the United Kingdom, so that on their return to India they may work in harmony with each other and with their fellow-countrymen in India.

It has already upon its list men who have made their mark, and it has sent forth to India men who are the leaders of the Mohammedan community, and are at present marshalling the Mohammedans to guard their own interests. The Anjuman might be called a truly representative body of the Indian Moslems, containing as it does the first flower and cream of the Mohammedan community. It discusses every fortnight questions, social and political, relating to Mohammedans, not only in India, but the whole world. We have projects in view. We are contemplating the building of a mosque and the starting of a newspaper in London. If Mohammedans were not their own enemies, if they did not give thousands away to those who are apparently friendly, but are at heart deadly enemies, we should soon realise our plans and intentions. Regarding the discontent of India of which so much had been said lately, the Vice-President of the London Anjuman said:—"The Mohammedans of India are always loyal to the Crown. There are eighty millions of Mohammedans under Her Majesty's rule, and the Government at home should make some provision for the performance of their religious duties in England. The Government ought to provide the Mohammedan community in London with a mosque or at least with a piece of ground upon which a Moslem house of worship could be built. Touching, the situation in India, he said that the *Spectator* had done an unwise thing in suggesting that the people of India were contemplating a mutiny. Nothing of the kind was in their minds. They were dissatisfied, more in some districts than in others, because their requirements did not receive more attention. The ignorant among the Indians did not understand their own interests, and were permitted to fall into the hands of sharks whom the law protected. He attached no importance to the mango-tree smearing in Behar. The people there were discontented on account of the contemplated re-survey, and for other reasons perfectly patent to those who lived in Behar. Speaking generally, the attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards Indians was, in his opinion, offensive; this was a point, he thought, that was not throughly understood by the Englishman at home.

None of those who took part in the festival—and all of them were men of education and refinement—seemed to attach any importance to the mango-tree smearing. The President said that he thought the smearing was done by buffaloes, one of the greatest pleasures of that animal being first to wallow in mud and then to scratch himself against trees that offered the most favourable opportunity for such recreation.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THE PAMIRS.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on June 13:—The Chinese pretensions on the Pamirs have received a severe rebuff, and the *modus vivendi* between Russia and China, of which so much has been heard, has little or no practical meaning. The Russians are in actual possession of Somatash, and the St. Petersburg Government has replied to China's claim to the Alichur Pamir by producing a Chinese map, marking her frontier far to the east of that place and leaving even the possession of Sirikul open to doubt. The history of this map is curious and instructive. Some years ago when the lately deceased Mandarin, Hung, was Chinese Ambassador at the Russian Court, he was given by the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg a map of the Pamir region. Believing it to be trustworthy and up to date, Hung sent it to China, where, by some extraordinary credulity, it was accepted without examination, and reproduced as a Chinese map without alteration beyond the substitution of Chinese for the Russian names. When discussion on the Pamir question began last year, the new Chinese Ambassador Hsu produced this very map as forming part of China's case, but with most disastrous effect, as it showed the Alichur Pamir marked outside the Chinese boundary. It is not yet clear what China will do to retrieve her position in this matter, but the incident furnishes a striking instance of the success of Russia's practice of preparing two distinct maps of all interesting and debatable regions, one being perfectly accurate and never allowed outside the Secret Intelligence Department, and the other specially prepared to suit and promote the wishes of Russia. There is never any difficulty in procuring copies of the latter kind of map.

The *Turkestan Gazette* reports that a number of British officers are now making excursions and shooting in the Little Pamir.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Kelleher, BCS	Lt-Col W P Harrison
Mr A C Brett, BCS	Major A Wapshare
Mr M L Ferrar, BCS	Major F C Maisey
Mr T J Kennedy, BCS	Major C B Wilkieson
Mr C H Gordon, B	Major S B Beatson
Mr S C Roberts, B	Capt G E Even
Mr F G Maclean, B	Capt L N Herbert
Mr J Elliott, B	Lieut L M Foster
Mr J C Thomas, B	Lieut C C Percival
Mr F N Oehme, B	Lieut G R Vanrenen
Dr W P Dickson, B	Lieut A E McBarnet
Mr F W Somerford, B	Lieut A J Shaw
Mr A M Burn-Murdoch, B	Lieut B P Jackson
Mr A W Slater, B	Lieut A B Murray
Mr C E Vining, B	Lieut E Barnes
Mr J Manson, B	Lieut W G Walker
Mr T J Rowe, B	Lieut A Grant
Mr W F L Bean, B	Surg-Col E E Markey, CB
Mr S C Hill, B	Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col A Cameron
Mr D C H Hunter, B	Surg-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows
Mr D Carr, B	Surg-Major H Hamilton
Mr R Sewell, M	Lieut F H Elderton, RIM
Mr A Thomas, Bo	Sub-Condr J O Ramsbottom
Col F W Major	
Lt-Col W H St B Browne	
Lt-Col J P D Vanrenen	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E J Kitts, BCS, 4 mos	Mr J H Stone, M, 7 days
Mr N Elias, CIE, B, 1 mo 123 days	Capt R D Burlton, 3 mos
Mr E H D'Oyly, B, 6 mos	Lieut J Henegan, DSO, 4 mos
Mr R W Roberts, B, 3 days	Lieut C R Rowsell, RIM, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Hon E H S Napier, B	Lieut C T W Forth
Mr E A Elwin, B	Lieut H G Benn
Mr J H Stone, B	Surg-Major R N Campbell
Capt B Holloway	Surg-Capt L J Childe
Capt G H Arbuthnott	

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Sir Edward H. Carbutt presided on June 8 at a meeting of the Engineering and Allied Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to consider a report which he had been prepared by one of the members, Mr. William Shalford, as to what recommendations should be made to the Secretary of State for India with a view to such concessions being granted to private capitalists as would encourage investments in Indian railways. Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke and Mr. W. Duff Bruce brought various suggestions before the meeting, and after a long discussion, recommendations to the council of the Chamber were agreed upon, the general opinion being that the rebate of 10 per cent., offered by the Government was not a just division of the interchanged traffic, and would not attract capital to Indian railway enterprise.

MR. SALA'S REMINISCENCES.

MR. SALA'S latest book, which is in two volumes, though a book about himself, is not his autobiography. He is writing the autobiography, and he hopes that it will soon be ready for publication. "Things I Have Seen and People I Have Known" (Cassell), the rather awkward title of the present work, is a mere forestaste. It enhances our expectations of what is to come. If Mr. Sala can afford to give this as a sort of kickshaw, what must the banquet be! His mere catalogue of things seen extends from the period of Louis Phillippe to our own day. He has known Soult, Thiers, Guizot, Lamartine. He has witnessed three revolutions in the French capital. He was at the storming of Puebla, and was personally acquainted with Lincoln and with most of the public men of America of the era of the civil war. He has been patted on the head by the great Duke of Wellington. It seems almost necessary to say that he never saw Queen Anne. As for royal marriages, coronations, processions, funerals, and ordinary scenes of travel that have come within his range of vision, it is impossible to enumerate them. He has eaten the turtle of "twenty-five Lord Mayors," and he has seen Taglioni, Elsler, Cerrito and Duvernay dance—which must have been much more amusing. His book is all gossip after his manner, but gossip in which the personal note is relieved from vanity by its association with public characters and public events. It is rarely, if ever, purely egotistical. Thus, when Mr. Sala has to defend himself from the charge of having a good memory, he gossips about his library of reference in a way that is useful as well as entertaining. Indeed, he might do worse, when he has finished the autobiography, than give us a careful little treatise on commonplace books and on the art of reference which, as a working journalist, dealing with all things under the sun, he must understand better than most specialists. Like the man in the play, Mr. Sala has had to know "where to get it" in regard to almost every fact, incident and anecdote of general interest in the world of print. He has 2,000 books of reference in his study. We are surprised to learn that he has no more. He certainly makes every one of them tell. The list extends from the Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton to the Newgate Calendar, the Terrific Register and the Wonderful Museum.

This labour is rendered necessary in the performance of the task which the outside public, sometimes good-humouredly, and sometimes contemptuously, calls "dashing off a leader." I remember that excellent man the late Charles H. Spurgeon, who was a frequent correspondent of mine, felicitating me once in bright, cheerful language, on the ease with which I "dashed off" the leaders in question. I thanked him in reply for his kind words but I added that I should be very much pleased if he would pay me a visit some morning and sit in my study while I was laboriously dictating and not "dashing off" an article of, say, fifteen hundred words.

MR. YATES.

At the end of the preface, is a touching note on the death of Mr. Edmund Yates, which occured as the volumes were passing through the Press. Curiously enough almost the first name mentioned in the long list of names is that of the writer who has just passed away. Mr. Sala is of opinion that in spite of the well-known difference between Yates and Thackery, which for a time threatened to cloud the literary prospects of the younger man, none cloud have written a more appreciative biography of Thackeray than Edmund Yates. He knew all Thackeray's works with that intimate knowledge which comes of reading with love and admiration. He knew the man; and though Yates was not to be classed among those who readily turn their cheek to the smiter, he had a most affectionate regard for his memory.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS

Necessarily come in for early notice. Both had a great influence on the training of Mr. Sala, and Dickens was for a long time his editor in "Household Words," as well as his warmest friend. The two men are thus contrasted—

To talk to Dickens was a vastly different thing from talking to Thackeray. The author of "Vanity Fair" was a master of anecdote, persiflage, and repartee; he was a varied and fluent linguist; he was a lover and practitioner of art; he was saturated with seventeenth and eighteenth century literature, both French and English; and he could hold his own with such masters of conversation as Abraham Hayward and Richard Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), and with such a formidable epigrammatist and wit as Douglas Jerrold. Dickens, on the other hand, seldom talked at length on literature, either of the present or the past. He very rarely said anything about art; and, for what is usually termed "high art," I think that he had that profound contempt which is generally the outcome of lack of learning. Indeed, when I first visited Venice and wrote for him an article called "A Poodle at the Prow"—my text being a gondola on the Grand Canal and the gondolier's dog—he expressed himself as especially pleased with my production on the ground that it contained "no cant about art." What he liked to talk about was the latest new piece at the theatres, the latest exciting trial or police case, the latest social craze or social swindle, and especially the latest murder and the newest thing in ghosts. He delighted in telling short, droll stories, and occasionally indulging in comic similes and drawing waggish parallels. He frequently touched on political subjects—always from that which was then a strong Radical point of view, but which at present I imagine would be thought more Conservative than Democratic; but his conversation, I am bound to say, once for all, did not rise above the amusing commonplaces of a very shrewd, clever man of the world, with the heartiest of hatred for shams and humbugs. I grew week by week in his favour, because, as he was kind enough to put it, "he could always make something of what I did;" and ere long, I had not unfrequently the honour of finding myself "double-barrelled" in the current number of "Household Words"—that is to say, the first and middle articles would be from my pen.

SALA'S EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Sala gives us, not for the first time, an interesting sketch of his early life and struggles. He was a scene painter and general handy man, or rather boy, at a theatre when he began the battle of life, and his earnings were an almost negligable quantity. But they left him enough to spend his leisure at a cheap coffeehouse which contained many well-thumbed volumes of miscellaneous reading, and here he began his wide acquaintance with that science of things in general of which, perhaps, he is the first of living masters. His book might be called, "The History of the Making of a Journalist," for that, consciously or unconsciously, on his part, is just what it is. All his varied experience was distinctly formative. When he was not reading, he was seeing life, sometimes in the London streets, sometimes in Paris, but always with a purpose. It may be questioned whether the new education that some well-meaning persons are designing for the new journalist will ever serve its purpose quite so well as this old one of wide reading and wide wandering, with no other aim than a general interest in the show of things, as it passes before the eye in all its bewildering variety. This, for instance, is how the time passed in five years of life in Paris:—

Nor, in my own case, although I was scandalously barren of literary output during five long years, do I think that I was really wasting my time. I was continually, although unconsciously, learning:—now the great object-lessons of life with which the streets of Paris were replete; now the lessons of history and politics which every day's issue of the newspapers spread before me; and this sauntering education was alternated with absolutely laborious and minute study of the treasures of literature in the public libraries, or in the ragged tomes which, I picked up for a few sous at the bookstalls on the quays. These labours, at the time, did not bring me a doit; and yet I passionately loved the toil of study, altogether unfruitful in money-bringing as it was. I could fag for hours over dead-and-gone languages; painfully transcribe all kinds of curious, and as it then appeared, useless lore, pore over and master the secrets of artistic and mechanical processes all day long; and often, when we had no joyous carousal going on, late into the night I was reading my eyes dim. It was the sitting down to the writing of "copy" that I detested; it was the making of a tale of bricks for a certain wage that I loathed; and I have often said that for many years I have never sat down without anguish to the composition of "copy," and never rose from the completed task without exultation. It was still

A LIFE OF HARDSHIP,

And of an occasional hunt between sunrise and sundown for the indispensable five pound note. But it gave that great happiness which results from the sense of the fulness of experience. It was Bohemian as a matter of course, and in a way of which we have but a faint conception in our day.

When, nowadays, some friend who goes more into the world than I do points out to me in the foyer of the Opera, or the stalls of the theatre, some youthful individual whom he pronounces to be a deuced clever fellow, but "an out-and-out Bohemian," I do not stare at him with astonishment—to do so would be very rude;—but I ask myself mentally whether this young gentleman is really an inhabitant of Bohemia at all, and whether he could even find the place of the city of Prague on the map. He is clad in faultless evening garb; his cravat is tied with exquisite symmetry; he is clean-shaven, well brushed and oiled and perfumed; and if I mistake not, he has a gardenia at his button-hole, a ring on one finger, a watch-guard at his fob, and something that twinkles and sparkles in the solitary stud of his beautifully got-up shirt-front. Can this well-dressed, well-groomed youth have anything to do with Bohemia? Why, if you accost him, he will talk about his club; and he may ask you whether you were at the Royal Academy Conversazione, or how is it you were not at Kempton Park or at Sandown, when "Brother to Cauliflower" beat "Two Love," or "Tommy-make-Room-for-your-Uncle" for the "Consolation Stakes." My esteemed young friend, unless I am altogether wrong, you have no kind comprehension of what the Bohemia of forty years ago was like, or what manner of people frequented it.

FRENCHMEN.

Mr. Sala had seen Paris and France before that. His acquaintance with them dates from the thirties, when he was a boy at school. They gave him good reason to remember them.

Frenchmen in 1839 were, perhaps, a little more furious, politically speaking, against England than they are at the present time, nor did I, mere boy as I was, escape a good deal of unpleasantness at school owing to the circumstance of my being a British subject. It was surely not my fault that Blucher, instead of Grouchy, had come up at a critical moment at Waterloo. It was not my fault that after the Emperor Napoleon had surrendered to Captain Maitland on board the Bellerophon, and had arrived at Plymouth, the British Government determined to send the Conquerer and Captive of the Earth to St. Helena; and I had obviously nothing to do with the refusal of Sir Hudson Lowe to allow his prisoner and his suite more than a solitary bottle of champagne per diem. The unsatisfactory drainage of Longwood House, the plenitude of rats in the dining-room, the bad quality of the beef, and the neglect of the authorities at home to send any newspapers to St. Helena beyond those in the columns of which the unfortunate exile was virulently abused, were clearly matters for which I should not have been held in the slightest degree responsible. Yet the remembrance of circumstances evidently beyond my control led to my having my hair pulled, my ears tweaked, my toes trodden upon half-a-dozen times a week by my schoolfellows, who sometimes went so far as to insinuate that I was a relative of "Sir Ougson," and who frequently bestowed upon me such hard names as "Pomme de terre" and "Goddam." His account of

AMERICA DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Is not the happiest of his recollections. But, since he has thought fit to refer to it, there will be no harm in following him. He failed to do justice to the motives of the North in the quarrel, and his sympathies where all the wrong way at a time when it was cheap and easy to be wrong. He was for the South, and he had been brought up to regard the negro as his personal enemy, for no better reason than that his mother's family had been ruined, "lock, stock, and barrel, by the abolition of slavery in the West Indies." His prejudices were those of the Englishman of his time, and they were part of his equipment as descriptive writer for the paper he represented. They all helped to swell the bill for the Alabama claims. He gives us a wonderfully graphic picture of the North during the Civil War.

I must briefly dwell on what may, I think, be considered as one of the most remarkable of the social phenomena connected with the great War of Secession. It was an American and not an English observer who said that "the war was one gigantic frolic to the North;" and, socially, that really seemed to be the case. Balls, receptions, and dinner parties were rife. Fancy fairs, held with the beneficent object of providing comforts and luxuries for the Federal troops, took place almost every week. Theatres and opera-houses drew crowded audiences. Your correspondence, your acquaintances, your newspapers told you every day that from the State of Virginia right down South a fierce and almost implacable war was raging; that cities were being beleaguered; fortresse bombarded, battles fought, and whole States devasated by fire and sword. The slaughter was immense; the hospitals near the seat of war were crammed, and devoted men and women were working even as Florence Nightingale worked in the Crimea to assuage the miseries of the sick and wounded. Before the war had come to a close, the North was to have a million of men under arms; and the maintenance of this colossal host, and of flotillas of cruisers and gun-boats blockading all the Southern ports, involved an expenditure which raised the indebtedness of the Union to an aggregate exceeding in proportion that of the National Debt of England, which had taken more than a hundred years to accumulate.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Northern Soldiers had their share of the frolic. They were cared for as soldiers in the field were never cared for before, or since. All sorts of dainties were sent to them to supplement the abundant Government rations, and Commissioners of one kind or other looked after every detail of their moral and spiritual welfare.

One other equally significant fact I mention with regard to the marvellous Army of the Potomac. These legions were governed practically without corporal punishment; nor, save in a very few instances, when some peculiary heinous offence against military law had been committed, was the punishment of death inflicted. I remember when I was down with the Federal army in Virginia seeing, at the general headquarters, a wretched creature—a deliquent soldier—who, under the grim guard of a sentry, was sweeping all the refuse away and shovelling it into baskets. He was to endure so many hours of this humilliating drudgery for so many days, as he had been guilty, so I was told, of some exceptionally disgraceful crime. Now and again, also, some martinet commanding officer would venture upon a course of procedure slightly analogous to bodily punishment. I have heard of offending soldiers being "spread-eagled," that is to say, tied by the wrists and ankles to the wheel of a gun or an ammunition waggon, and left bare-headed for a certain time in the blazing sun. But these certainly indefensible punishments were very rarely resorted to. Remembering that the use of the cat was common in the British army during the Cirmean War; that flogging in the army was not totally abolished until the passing of the Army Discipline Act in April 1881 and that in the French army, although corporal punishment has long since disappeared from it, the death penalty is frequently enforced, it can scarcely have failed to strikean onlooker with astonishment that the American commanders should have been able to preserve discipline among the hundreds of thousands of men serving under them without scourging, and without hanging or shooting them in a proportion even remotely approaching the infliction of such extreme penalties in the French army. It must be remembered, moreover, that the "blue bellies" comprised in their ranks an astoundingly miscellaneous congregation of humanity.

IN LONDON.

Mr. Sala is happiest and most entertaining, after all, when he returns to London, if only because he is but one lesson ahead of many of his readers. Yet his knowledge of this city is extensive and peculiar; and much of